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Japan

Hosokawa Views 'Special Relationship' With U.S.
*BR0504134294 Paris LIBERATION in French 4 Apr 94
p 12*

[Patrick Sabatier report: "Paris-Tokyo, the Price of a Difficult Dialogue"]

[Text] Tokyo—A few minutes before his meeting with Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, Alain Juppe was not entirely sure that it would take place. The Japanese diplomats assembled in the antechamber of the government chief's residence were anxiously following the debate under way in the Diet (Parliament), where the opposition was blocking the vote on a budget without which the government could not have functioned. Meetings were shortened or canceled for the same reason.

It is therefore a conflicting assessment which the foreign minister drew from the visit he made to Tokyo from 31 March to 2 April. On the one hand, he had "the impression of a real desire by Japan to do something with France." On the other, he was able to assess the limits and difficulties of a "political dialogue" which his visit ("the first bilateral visit for seven years," he pointed out) was aimed at reopening after a period of relative "negligence" following the tensions created in 1991 by Edith Cresson's remarks about Japanese "ants."

The problems of the heterogeneous coalition which Mr. Hosokawa heads and the realities of a severe economic recession mean that Japan is still more focused on its internal problems than usual. Alain Juppe was also able to observe that Japan's foreign policy is limited almost entirely to relations with the United States. "Sixty-five percent of our diplomacy is concerned with Washington, 25 percent with our Asian neighbors, and 10 percent with the rest of the world, of which 5 percent is with Europe in general. In that, France does not account for more than 2 percent," a Japanese diplomat said, despite being a lover of France.

Juppe twice heard Hosokawa stress the "special relationship" which links Tokyo and Washington. The Japanese certainly expected French support against the threats of American economic sanctions. Juppe criticized "unilateralism" while "hammering home" to his interlocutors that the Europeans would not smile on Japanese-American agreements giving preference to American interests alone. But, outside these tactics of the big three-sided game of international trade, can there be a real "political dialogue" between Paris and Tokyo when France has its highest trade deficit with this country (23 billion francs in 1993) and when it continues to revolve around America?

"We are forced to have a dialogue with Tokyo," the Quai d'Orsay [Foreign Ministry] replied. First, because Japan has become an economic and financial power (the second in the world) which is strictly speaking impossible to ignore. For instance, Alain Juppe approached his

hosts asking them to participate in support for the policy of devaluing the CFA franc in Africa, and helping to try to save Algeria (of which they are the second biggest creditor). And the most practical plans discussed related to cooperation for development in Africa and Indochina. In addition, Juppe said, "a country which has this economic power will not remain a political dwarf." The Japanese are also more present, not only in Asia but on theaters as diverse as Africa, Latin America, and the Near East, and in the international bodies. Tokyo is lobbying for a seat as a permanent member of the UN Security Council and Paris is in favor of that.

"This is no longer 1945," Alain Juppe pointed out. "The world has changed..." However, it is necessary to find a way of expanding the Council without reducing its efficacy and without offending other candidates for a seat (India, Egypt, or Brazil). Above all, Japan would have to be prepared to meet the obligations of this status, starting with the dispatch of troops to take part in peacekeeping operations. However, it, like Germany, has not solved the constitutional and political problems which hamper it. The complexity of the question means that the French minister finds it "difficult to see how things could be decided in 1995" (on the 50th anniversary of the United Nations).

The menacing question of North Korea's nuclear ambitions is more urgent. Japan preaches caution and moderation whereas France advocates a firm stance. "Our main concern is proliferation," Alain Juppe explained. France is campaigning for a definitive renewal of the Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) in 1995. The Japanese position is more ambiguous. They sometimes link the question of the NPT and North Korea with that of the ending of nuclear tests. This is an embarrassing link for France which intends "to reserve the right to conduct a series of additional tests," deemed vital to the modernization of the deterrent force.

The French even go so far as to suspect the Japanese of not being very enthusiastic about ratifying an NPT which would prevent them from equipping themselves with nuclear weapons if necessary. It may be here that the French desire for "dialogue" finds its most convincing justification. In the long term, one diplomat explained in fact, if Japan becomes a big power "like the others," it is preferable to "bind the giant in every possible way by urging it to participate in a responsible way in the international community," to "channel the desire for power in the right direction," as Juppe puts it.

The latter left Tokyo for a visit to India (2 through 5 April) then China (where he will join Edouard Balladur on 6 April) at a time when the cherry trees were producing their first blossoms. Is this a promise of a new Franco-Japanese spring? Mr. Hosokawa should be in Paris in early May, followed by Emperor Akihito in the fall. But the Franco-Japanese hopes and good intentions have hitherto been forgotten as regularly as the blossoms falling from the cherry trees....

Hata on Opportunities To Reopen U.S. Talks

*OW0504030194 Tokyo KYODO in English 0241 GMT
5 Apr 94*

[Text] Tokyo, April 5 KYODO—Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata suggested Tuesday [5 April] Japan and the United States could discuss resumption of their stalled trade "framework" talks at two upcoming international gatherings.

Hata said the opportunity could come in Marrakech, Morocco, later this month when ministers from 119 nations gather for the signing of a global trade pact or at a meeting of Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in June.

At a press conference after a regular cabinet meeting, Hata dismissed remarks by a high-ranking Japanese Government official that nothing can be done about the trade talks until Japan hammers out economic reform measures in June. Japan still has to make macroeconomic efforts, including tax reform and deregulation, and relevant ministries and agencies are currently working on them, Hata said.

The government official, speaking on condition of anonymity, suggested earlier in the day that nothing can be done at the moment and that it is important to show Japan's efforts in the economic measures scheduled for June.

Hata said both Japan and the U.S. should make efforts to resume the trade talks.

The two countries have opportunities to hold meetings in Marrakech and at the OECD council meeting and Japan wants to inform the U.S. of Japanese efforts at those meetings, Hata said.

Hata is expected to meet U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor in Marrakech next week at the signing ceremony for the global trade pact concluded in the Uruguay Round last December under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Minister on Housing Material Imports From U.S.

*OW0504041894 Tokyo KYODO in English 0346 GMT
5 Apr 94*

[Text] Tokyo, April 5 KYODO—Construction Minister Kozo Igarashi said Tuesday [5 April] that his ministry will dispatch a research team to the United States in April or May to study using more imported construction materials to lower Japan's housing costs.

Igarashi said the purpose of the mission is to study construction costs. According to the ministry, housing construction costs in Japan are 30 percent higher than in the U.S. The ministry hopes to lower the cost by one-third by 2000.

Increased imports of housing materials from North America have been cited as a way to lower prices.

Officials from the ministry and the Housing and Urban Development Corp. will visit a factory that manufactures housing material and interview U.S. Government and trading company officials, the minister said. Igarashi said the schedule has not been fixed, but indicated that the team will also visit Canada, which also exports housing materials to Japan.

PRC's XINHUA Delegation Arrives for Visit

*OW0404131494 Tokyo KYODO in English 1144 GMT
4 Apr 94*

[Text] Narita, Chiba Pref. [prefecture], April 4 KYODO—A delegation of China's state-run Xinhua News Agency arrived at Narita airport Monday [4 April] for an eight-day visit to Tokyo, Kyoto and Naha.

The five-member delegation, led by President Guo Chaoren, came to Japan at the invitation of KYODO News Service and is expected to pay a courtesy call on Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa on Tuesday.

After touring news organizations in Tokyo, the delegation will visit the ancient capital of Kyoto before returning home via Okinawa.

XINHUA President Meets Hosokawa

*OW0504053394 Tokyo KYODO in English 0505 GMT
5 Apr 94*

[Text] Tokyo, April 5 KYODO—Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa told China's XINHUA NEWS AGENCY head on Tuesday [5 April] that his recent visit to China was "meaningful" in deepening relations between Japan and China.

Hosokawa made the remark when XINHUA President Guo Chaoren paid a courtesy call on the premier at his official residence. Guo, who is leading a five-member delegation to Japan, said his meeting with Hosokawa represents a continued promotion of friendly ties between Beijing and Tokyo.

Hosokawa said he had substantial talks with Chinese President Jiang Zemin, Premier Li Peng, Vice-Premier Zhu Rongji on his trip to China in late March.

The premier also said that the question of whether Japan and China can enhance their bilateral relations has a great impact on the future course of world economy.

The XINHUA delegation came to Japan Monday at the invitation of KYODO NEWS SERVICE. After touring news organizations in Tokyo, the delegation will visit the ancient Japanese capital of Kyoto and Okinawa before their return home on April 11.

KYODO, XINHUA Vow Cooperation

*OW0504063594 Tokyo KYODO in English 0607 GMT
5 Apr 94*

[Text] Tokyo, April 5 KYODO—The presidents of KYODO NEWS SERVICE and China's XINHUA NEWS AGENCY agreed Tuesday [5 April] to further mutual cooperation by expanding their dedicated telecommunications lines laid between Tokyo and Beijing and by improving their news photo exchange system.

KYODO President Yasuhiko Inukai and XINHUA President Guo Chaoren met and reaffirmed friendly ties between Asia's two major news agencies, KYODO officials said. The presidents also talked about the general assembly of the Organization of Asia-Pacific News Agencies (OANA) to be held in September in Beijing, they said. KYODO currently chairs the OANA and XINHUA is expected to succeed KYODO at the meeting.

Guo also paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa.

XINHUA's five-member mission led by Guo arrived in Tokyo on Monday at the invitation of KYODO.

JSP Reportedly Met DPRK Envoy in PRC

*SK0404231294 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
2210 GMT 4 Apr 94*

[By Yi Ki-yun from Tokyo]

[Text] A delegation of Japan Socialist Party [JSP] lawmakers of the Japanese coalition ruling party, which is visiting China, is seeking a way to visit Pyongyang by contacting a North Korean diplomatic office in Beijing. SANKEI SHIMBUN reported this today.

According to SANKEI SHIMBUN, JSP Vice President Inoue and other members of the party delegation held a secret meeting with North Korean Minister Pae Yongchae in Beijing on 4 April and expressed their desire to visit Pyongyang to create an atmosphere for resolving the North Korean nuclear issue. North Korea avoided giving an immediate response to this and only repeated its earlier attitude of denouncing the United States and the adoption of a statement of the UN Security Council's president.

Urges Clinton-Kim Il-song Talks

*OW0504135594 Tokyo KYODO in English 1326 GMT
5 Apr 94*

[Text] Tokyo, April 5 KYODO—A senior official of Japan's ruling coalition proposed Tuesday [5 April] holding summit talks in Beijing between U.S. President Bill Clinton and North Korean leader Kim Il-song to settle an international dispute over Pyongyang's suspected nuclear development program.

Issei Inoue, vice chairman of the Social Democratic Party (SDP) [of Japan—SDPJ], the largest among the

seven ruling parties, also proposed sending a group of coalition Diet members to North and South Korea, China and the United States to seek support for the U.S.-North Korean summit. Inoue, who visited China between Friday and Sunday as head of an SDP delegation, put forth those proposals during a meeting with Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata, officials said.

Hata offered support for an idea of creating opportunities for North Korea to have dialogue through exchanges with Japanese Diet members. But the foreign minister was quoted as saying, "We should consider (sending Diet members) not only as the SDP but the coalition parties as a whole."

Two South Koreans Request Unpaid Wartime Wages

*OW0104135694 Tokyo KYODO in English 1331 GMT
1 Apr 94*

[Text] Hiroshima, April 1 KYODO—Two South Koreans forced to work for Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. in Hiroshima during World War II began proceedings Friday [1 April] aimed at recovering wages they say are owing them since the end of the war. The two men submitted a request to the Hiroshima District Legal Affairs Bureau for access to a list of people and money they say has been deposited on their behalf.

Hiroshima is the only place in Japan where the existence of such a list has been confirmed and if it is made public, it would be the first time in Japan. The South Koreans, Pang Hun-chae, 71, and Pak Chang-hwan, 71, are members of an association of former conscripted Korean employees of Mitsubishi.

A Japanese citizens' group which assists Korean "hibakusha," or people who have suffered from the Hiroshima atomic blast, invited them to Japan.

Pang and Pak were brought to Japan in 1944. Pang was working at the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries shipbuilding yard and Pak at the Mitsubishi machine assembly plant when the United States dropped an atomic bomb on the city August 6, 1945. The bomb destroyed most of the city.

Both made their own way back to South Korea in September that year.

The citizens' group said the list kept at the district legal affairs bureau contains 1,951 names but only people on the list are allowed to read it. Pang and Pak say their wages for July and August, 1945 are unpaid.

During negotiations with staff at the bureau, they were able to show the staff extracts from their family registers, but the bureau staff said they will have to confirm what documentation is required to determine their identity.

Pak said he produced a pension identity card issued to him by a local insurance office in Hiroshima during the war, and was upset that the officials had not trusted his

documentation despite having the copy of the family register which shows the "Japanese" name he was using at the time.

Russia Urged To Cease Dumping Nuclear Waste

OW0504081294 Tokyo KYODO in English 0724 GMT 5 Apr 94

[Text] Tokyo, April 5 KYODO—Japan renewed calls on Russia on Tuesday [5 April] to totally ban dumping of radioactive wastes in the Sea of Japan and work out as early as possible a plan to construct emergency storage and small-scale processing facilities. Commenting on reports that Russia may resume the dumping in the Sea of Japan next month, Foreign Ministry spokesman Terusuke Terada said Japan "strongly hopes" that Russia will totally ban the ocean dumping by establishing the facilities for low-level liquid radioactive wastes.

Japan has repeatedly told Russia it is ready to help set up such facilities by using funds allocated to a bilateral committee for cooperation on the destruction of nuclear weapons in Russia, Terada said.

"In order for us to carry out this project, it is a prerequisite that the Russian Government actually decides on a construction plan for emergency storage and small-scale processing facilities," Terada told reporters. "We understand as a matter of fact that while we're engaged in dialogue to materialize this project, there will not be any ocean dumping by the Russian side," he said.

Last October, Russia dumped 800 tons of liquid radioactive waste in the Sea of Japan. It suspended its planned second dumping following protests from Japan and South Korea.

Russia's Pacific Fleet indicated it may resume dumping nuclear waste in the Sea of Japan in May because its tanker TNT-5, loaded with about 500 tons of radioactive waste, is decaying and the risk of leakage of the waste is increasing.

Egyptian Minister Seeks Technical Assistance

OW0104110894 Tokyo KYODO in English 1034 GMT 1 Apr 94

[Text] Tokyo, April 1 KYODO—Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's planned visit to Japan in mid-April is likely to mark "the new phase of closer and deeper ties" between the two countries, an Egyptian state minister said in Tokyo Friday [1 April]. "Japan should play much more central role in the economic development in Egypt," Yusuf Butrus-Ghali, state minister for international cooperation, said at a press meeting.

During his four-day stay in Japan prior to Mubarak's scheduled visit, Butrus-Ghali met with Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata and senior officials of the International Trade and Industry Ministry and other ministries and agencies.

He also spoke to Japanese business leaders about their on-going economic reform programs in Egypt at an investment seminar organized by the Federation of Economic Organizations. Ten Egyptian business leaders are also accompanying Butrus-Ghali, he added.

The state minister said he briefed Japanese Government and business leaders about the successful results of economic reform program in Egypt towards self-sustaining and marketed-economy.

"We have great faith in the way Japan has achieved its economic success," Butrus-Ghali said. "We are here to request Japan help us to achieve the similar success through technical assistance."

He cited "export promotion, industry policy management and management of monetary policy" as the fields of possible Japanese technical assistance. However, when he was asked about diminishing U.S. aid to Egypt, he said that the current economic reform program aims at a "self-sustained economy without reliance on external assistance."

Butrus-Ghali also said President Mubarak will discuss with Japanese leaders "all aspects of bilateral relations," Middle East and African issues as "Egypt represents Middle East and Africa."

Butrus-Ghali is scheduled to return to Cairo on Saturday.

OECD Chief Urged To Promote Nonmember Dialogue

OW0404120294 Tokyo KYODO in English 1058 GMT 4 Apr 94

[Text] Tokyo, April 4 KYODO—Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata on Monday [4 April] called on the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to promote dialogue with nonmember nations such as China and Russia, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Hata said in a 40-minute meeting with OECD Secretary General Jean-Claude Paye that Japan wants the OECD to offer objective analysis and direction amid the changing international situation, the officials said. Specifically, Hata called on the OECD to provide intellectual support for countries that are trying to shift toward market-oriented economies, such as middle and Central European nations, Russia and China, they said.

He told Paye the OECD could provide know-how on democratization of markets, on beefing up investment environment, and on banking systems, they said.

Hata pointed out that promoting dialogue with Russia and China is important as the two nations have large populations and will affect the OECD nations, they said.

He also voiced expectations that the OECD would promote ties with the Asia-Pacific region, discussions on

post-Uruguay Round issues, and make further efforts to solve structural problems, they said.

Paye, on a four-day visit from Sunday, said he agrees with Hata's views on the OECD's future role, the officials said.

Paye, a French national, told Hata international cooperation is becoming increasingly important as economic interdependence grows while political obscurity increases, they said. He was also quoted as saying it is necessary to study economic problems by linking them with social problems, citing unemployment as an example.

Paye is visiting major OECD member nations ahead of the international body's Council meeting in June in Paris. Earlier in the day, he conferred with Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa and the ministers responsible for trade, labor and agriculture.

On Tuesday, Paye is to have talks with Science and Technology Agency chief Satsuki Eda, Finance Minister Hirohisa Fujii, Bank of Japan Governor Yasushi Mieno and leaders of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren).

Previews Organization's Jun Meeting

*OW0504122294 Tokyo KYODO in English 1138 GMT
5 Apr 94*

[Text] Tokyo, April 5 KYODO—The OECD is likely to revise slightly upward the economic growth it forecast for the Group of Seven (G-7) industrialized economies for 1994, the Paris-based organization's Secretary General Jean-Claude Paye said Tuesday [5 April]. "The U.S. economic recovery is stronger than expected, there is the first sign of recovery in Europe and the very beginning of the first sign in Japan," Paye said.

In its economic outlook issued in December, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development forecast a 2.1 percent growth for member nations, with a 0.5 percent growth for Japan. The organization is expected to issue a new outlook in June.

Paye, currently on a regular visit to Tokyo to discuss the OECD's annual ministerial meeting in June with Japanese leaders, mentioned the possible upward revision at a press conference at the Japan National Press Club.

Regarding the agenda of June's meeting, Paye said the focus will be on the problem of unemployment among member nations, the future of world trading following the conclusion of the Uruguay Round of trade talks, and OECD relations with nonmember nations.

The main cause of the current unemployment problem is, Paye said, "the gap which exists between the need for adjusting our economy and ability or willingness to adjust."

He said the OECD nations need to tackle this problem through a macroeconomic approach and by revising structural policy, leading to a more flexible economy and a more skillful work force.

As for global trading following the conclusion of the Uruguay Round of talks, Paye pointed out the importance of balancing trade and protecting the environment.

In this respect, he stressed the necessity of creating international rules to prevent protectionist moves using environmental concerns as excuses.

Paye said the OECD has expanded its relations with nonmember nations in line with the rapidly changing global situation. As part of that, the organization will welcome Mexico as its first new member in 21 years at the forthcoming ministerial meeting, bringing the number of its member states to 25.

Legislators: Hosokawa Desires 'To Step Down'

*OW0504140094 Tokyo KYODO in English 1351 GMT
5 Apr 94*

[Text] Tokyo, April 5 KYODO—Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa on Tuesday revealed his desire to step down as premier, two legislators said. Hosokawa made the remark at a dinner meeting with two members of the House of Councillors, Kiyoshi Nishikawa and Yasushi Shimomura. Both the legislators belong to the Niin Club, a minor political group in the upper house.

Aide Denies Resignation Rumor

*OW0504151794 Tokyo KYODO in English 1502 GMT
5 Apr 94*

[Text] Tokyo, April 5 KYODO—Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa expressed his desire Tuesday to quit as head of government after about eight months in office, two lawmakers said.

The premier made the remark at a dinner meeting with Kiyoshi Nishikawa and Yasushi Shimomura, both of the Niin Club, a tiny political grouping in the House of Councillors, the two legislators told reporters. However, an aide to Hosokawa denied the reported remark, saying, "the premier is saying he did not state such a thing."

During the two-hour meeting Hosokawa remarked with a straight face that he wants to quit as premier, Shimomura said.

Shimomura said he told the premier to step down if he wishes to. Nishikawa, however, said he took the remark as a joke. "It is unthinkable for a person in such a responsible position to make such a careless comment," Nishikawa said.

Hosokawa's reported resignation remark comes at a time when the Diet's budget negotiations remain paralyzed due to a gulf between the ruling coalition parties and the opposition camp over Hosokawa's questionable personal finances. Dismissing allegations about his 100 million

yen loan from Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co., a scandal-torn delivery firm, Hosokawa has spurned demands by the main opposition Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) to summon a former aide who was in charge of his finances.

The LDP, toppled from government last summer after nearly four decades of rule, has refused to participate in Diet deliberations on the budget for fiscal 1994, which started last Friday. While the deposed party suspects the loan was an undeclared political donation, Hosokawa insists he repaid the money in full, with interest, by January 31, 1991.

Political sources said the chances for an early start on the key budget debate are slim, predicting the stalemate to last through next week.

After returning to his official residence, Hosokawa told reporters his talks with the two legislators were a joy and did not touch on his alleged remark.

Hosokawa is scheduled to meet reporters at his official residence at around 12:20 A.M. Wednesday, officials said. The prime minister is expected to deny reports that he expressed his desire Tuesday to quit as prime minister, political sources said.

Former Minister Arrested for Accepting Bribe

OW0104082494 Tokyo KYODO in English 0624 GMT 1 Apr 94

[Text] Tokyo, April 1 KYODO—Prosecutors indicted former Construction Minister Kishiro Nakamura on Friday [1 April] on a charge of accepting a 10 million yen bribe from leading contractor Kajima Corp.

As a member of the House of Representatives, Nakamura, 44, pressured the Fair Trade Commission in 1991 not to file a criminal accusation against a group of 66 contractors over suspected bid-rigging, prosecutors allege.

Nakamura received the money on January 13, 1992, from Shinji Kiyoyama, then vice president of Kajima, the indictment said. At the time, Nakamura was acting head of the then governing Liberal Democratic Party's panel on antimonopoly affairs. Kiyoyama, 68, was charged Tuesday with bribing Nakamura.

If found guilty, Nakamura could face up to five years in prison, according to the penal code.

The indictment said Nakamura repeatedly urged then FTC Chairman Setsuo Umezawa not to file a criminal accusation with prosecutors against the cartel. Umezawa announced on May 15, 1992 that the FTC would not file the accusation against the group. It is not yet proven whether Nakamura influenced the FTC decision.

Prior to his arrest on March 11, the prosecution asked the Diet to lift Nakamura's parliamentary immunity, which provides that Diet members cannot be arrested

while the House is in session. The lower house voted March 10 to approve the request.

Nakamura served as construction minister from December 1992 to August 1993 under then Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa. He is the only Diet member thus far to be arrested and indicted in connection with a series of scandals involving construction firms and politicians.

Since last June, two governors, two mayors and more than 20 executives of eight top contractors have been arrested.

Construction Industry Bribery Incidents Reviewed

OW0104121494 Tokyo KYODO in English 1028 GMT 1 Apr 94

[Text] Tokyo, April 1 KYODO—Prosecutors indicted Friday [1 April] former Construction Minister Kishiro Nakamura on a charge of accepting a bribe from leading contractor Kajima Corp. in exchange for helping block a criminal accusation by the government's anticartel watchdog over a bid-rigging case. The indictment capped a one-year investigation by prosecutors into a string of payoff allegations involving the nation's top construction companies and politicians.

Nakamura became the first Diet member indicted in connection with the general contractor scandals. A total of 32 people, including two governors, two mayors, executives of eight contractors and a paper manufacturer, were indicted.

According to the indictment, in 1992 Nakamura, 44, repeatedly urged Setsuo Umezawa, then chairman of the Fair Trade Commission (FTC), not to file a criminal accusation with prosecutors against a group headed by Kajima. Kajima was then leader of Saitama Doyo-kai (Saturday Association), comprised of 66 contractors in Saitama Prefecture which allegedly conspired over bid-rigging.

Umezawa announced May 15, 1992, that the FTC decided not to file the criminal accusation against the group.

The indictment said Nakamura received 10 million yen in a bribe from then Kajima Vice President Shinji Kiyoyama, 68, on January 13, 1992, at the parliamentarian's office in Tokyo's Nagatacho. Nakamura was then acting head of the Liberal Democratic Party's lobby of legislators concerned with a revision of the antimonopoly law. Nakamura quit the LDP prior to the arrest.

The day's indictment followed a rare request by prosecutors on March 8 that the Diet lift Nakamura's constitutional immunity from arrest as a legislator while the Diet is in session.

The Diet voted to grant the request on March 10. The granting of the request and the request itself was the first such case in 27 years.

Nakamura was not in any governmental or Diet committee position to lawfully influence the action of the FTC when he allegedly pressured Umezawa not to file the criminal accusation against Kajima.

Nakamura has been under arrest since March 11. Since his arrest, the former minister has refused to answer questions from prosecutors seeking to corroborate the bribery charges.

In spite of his refusal to testify, the testimonies of other witnesses and other circumstantial evidence are convincing enough to prove his guilt, prosecution sources said. However, defense attorneys for Kiyoyama forwarded to prosecutors a legal statement in which Kiyoyama said his testimonies written in prosecutors' papers to be examined in court "contradict my memories."

The defense attorneys also plan to argue that the FTC had already given up a plan to file the accusation by the time Nakamura tried to persuade Umezawa not to file it, saying prosecutors were then opposed to filing any accusation due to lack of specific evidence, sources close to the attorneys said.

The attorneys are also expected to argue that Nakamura was merely acting on instructions from then LDP kingpin Shin Kanemaru, Nakamura's mentor, who reportedly advised Kiyoyama to seek Nakamura's cooperation to block the FTC's planned move, the sources said. Nakamura said in a press statement issued through his defense counsel, "I am determined to reveal the truth regarding the allegations at open court hearings."

"After I am released from detention, I will return to my parliamentary residence and participate in Diet deliberations from the day after my release," Nakamura said. However, prosecutors said they will oppose any move by his lawyers to seek Nakamura's release, saying he may try to destroy evidence, and three of Nakamura's political secretaries have vanished and not complied with prosecutors' court-authorized summons designed to obtain their testimonies.

Meanwhile, the special investigating squad of the Tokyo District Public Prosecutors Office will continue to investigate other reported payoffs to politicians other than Nakamura on suspicion of contravening the political funds control law, the investigative sources said.

In the course of the one-year investigation, prosecutors seized hundreds of documents, including financial records, from the offices of the major contractors prosecutors raided.

The law places a requirement to report acceptance of political funds while placing a ceiling on the annual amount of political funds that a lawmaker can lawfully accept from a single source.

In a related development, the prosecutors decided not to indict two LDP executives other than Nakamura earlier

named by the media as the alleged recipients of bribes from the construction industry, investigative sources said.

It is impossible to indict former LDP Secretary General Seiroku Kajiyama on bribery charges in connection with the alleged acceptance of 10 million yen from Mitsui Construction Co. As the firm's ex-managing director told prosecutors he "embezzled" the money before delivering it to Kajiyama, the sources said.

The prosecutors also decided not to indict former Post and Telecommunications Minister Hideo Watanabe on bribery charges, the sources said.

Watanabe was reported to have accepted 40 million yen from Kajima in exchange for using his influence in a bid to have the Tokyo Metropolitan Government ease a regulation regarding construction of a high-rise building in a restricted area in Tokyo.

Consultant Makes New Allegation About Hosokawa

*OW0504063494 Tokyo KYODO in English 0601 GMT
5 Apr 94*

[Text] Tokyo, April 5 KYODO—A former aide to Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa had asked an investment consultant who allegedly arranged Hosokawa's 1986 purchase of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. (NTT) shares not to identify Hosokawa as a client in his firm's tax returns, the consultant said Tuesday [5 April]. "When I received 10 million yen as a consulting fee from the prime minister's former secretary Masatoshi Miyama, he asked me to conceal the transaction," Shuzo Fujiki, president of the Tokyo-based consulting firm Random Walk, said in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE.

Fujiki, 60, said Miyama made the request after Hosokawa made a profit of 50 million yen by selling off 199 out of the 300 NTT shares, for whose purchase Fujiki said he had helped Hosokawa secure a loan. Fujiki complied with Miyama's request by refraining from reporting to the tax authorities the consulting fee as an income of his consulting firm, thereby avoiding the identification of Hosokawa as the payer of the fee.

Hosokawa told reporters Tuesday morning he "does not know" whether Miyama asked Fujiki to conceal the exact details of the transaction. "I do not know it," the premier said. "I have to ask (Miyama)."

At a news conference last Wednesday, Fujiki quoted Miyama as asking him in 1986, "Mr. Miyama asked... 'Because Hosokawa is the incumbent Kumamoto governor, may he use the name of another person for this transaction?'"

In the subsequent 1987 conversation with Miyama, Fujiki said, he took Miyama's remark as implying a request not to report to tax authorities the name of

Hosokawa as the payer of the consulting fee, as publicity on such a deal might undercut Hosokawa's reputation as governor.

According to Fujiki, Miyama had promised to pay 10 percent of net proceeds from any selloffs of the NTT shares as a "reward," while allowing Fujiki to dictate the timing of the selloffs. However, Miyama reneged on the promise and sold off the 199 shares in February and March of 1987 without any consultations with Fujiki, Fujiki said.

Later, Miyama asked for Fujiki's consent to lower the sum of the reward to 10 million yen, he said, adding that he accepted the request.

Out of the total, 7 million yen were handed over to Fujiki from Miyama in a few installations, while the remaining 3 million yen was remitted to Fujiki's bank account, he said.

Fujiki said he is willing to testify on the NTT share transaction at a Diet session if the governing coalition complied with an opposition demand to summon him as a witness. Diet business over the fiscal 1994 state budget has been stalled over the witness demand.

Fujiki earlier told reporters that Hosokawa "lied" to the Diet when Hosokawa said his father-in-law, but not himself, asked Fujiki to act as an intermediary to facilitate the share purchase.

Hosokawa denied the allegations on the Diet floor, saying that Shohei Ueda, the father of his wife, Kayoko, asked for the share purchase, asking Hosokawa for help in securing a loan to finance the purchase. Hosokawa said he pledged his condominium in Tokyo's Moto-Azabu as collateral to take out the 418 million yen loan from a stock investment financing firm and offered the money to his father-in-law. Hosokawa's father-in-law died last May.

In a related development, a well-placed government source told reporters Fujiki "appears to have received the 10 million yen" from Miyama.

However, the source denied the allegations that Miyama asked Fujiki to conceal the details of the transaction.

Hosokawa earlier told the Diet he purchased the condominium he offered as collateral with part of a 100 million yen loan he borrowed in 1982 from the Sagawa Kyubin trucking group, a company at the center of a money-and-mob scandal.

NTT listed tenders for its shares from corporate and large-lot individual investors willing to purchase more than 100 shares on October 4, 1986, before offering the shares for smaller-lot public subscription.

Hosokawa succeeded in acquiring all 300 NTT shares for which he had submitted bids on advice from Fujiki, Fujiki said.

Even after Hosokawa repaid the funds borrowed for the share purchase, he ended up securing a net investment profit of about 50 million yen, he said.

Ozawa Criticizes LDP for Budget Debate Delay

OW0404131594 Tokyo KYODO in English 1216 GMT 4 Apr 94

[Text] Tokyo, April 4 KYODO—The ruling coalition's chief strategist Ichiro Ozawa criticized the leading opposition Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) on Monday [4 April] for refusing Diet deliberations on the fiscal 1994 state budget because of a loan issue involving Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa. At a press conference, Ozawa, co-founder of the coalition's core party Shinseito (Japan Renewal Party), said at a news conference, "It is unreasonable for the LDP to hold Diet deliberations hostage."

The LDP has refused to attend lower house Budget Committee sessions to discuss the 73.08 trillion yen budget for fiscal 1994 for a month, demanding that Hosokawa submit further documents relating to a 100 million yen loan from the Sagawa Kyubin business group, the country's leading but scandal-tainted trucking group, and that his former secretary testify in the Diet.

The Diet last Friday enacted a 50-day provisional budget for the current fiscal year with a record outlay of 11.05 trillion yen to bridge the delay in Diet passage of the full fiscal 1994 budget.

The LDP has said the loan might be an illegal donation, contrary to Hosokawa's assertion that he borrowed the money to buy a condominium in Tokyo and to repair the gate and walls of his house in his native Kumamoto Prefecture, western Japan.

The premier has resisted the LDP demands, saying he presented as much evidence as he could and there were no illegalities in the loan from the Sagawa Kyubin group, whose now-defunct Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co. was implicated in a mob-and-money scandal involving politicians such as disgraced former LDP don Shin Kanemaru.

On international affairs, Ozawa expressed dissatisfaction with the United States' reinstatement of the so-called Super 301 trade legislation in early March, which allows the U.S. Government to take retaliatory steps unless Japan meets its demands for greater access to its markets. "This is a type of political fighting and could lead to nationalism, aggravating the feelings of the people of the two countries," Ozawa told reporters.

Budget Talks Stymied 'Through Next Week'

OW0504132194 Tokyo KYODO in English 1301 GMT 5 Apr 94

[Text] Tokyo, April 5 KYODO—The Diet's budget business remained stymied Tuesday due to a stalemate

in wranglings between the ruling coalition and the opposition camp over Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa's controversial loan.

Political sources said the chances for an early start to deliberations on fiscal 1994 budget bills at the House of Representatives Budget Committee are slim, predicting an impasse to last through next week.

Hosokawa rejected the demand by the opposition Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) to summon his former aide, who was in charge of Hosokawa's finances when he borrowed 100 million yen from Sagawa Kyubin Co., a scandal-tainted trucking firm. Top LDP officials refused to take part in the Budget Committee debate unless the seven-party coalition promised to bring the witness before the Diet.

The LDP also decided to boycott discussions at all committees if the coalition opens the Budget Committee meeting without the LDP.

LDP Secretary General Yoshiro Mori told Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Takemura the LDP also demands that Hosokawa provides more information about the loan, which the opposition claims was an undeclared political donation.

After being briefed by Takemura on the meeting with Mori, Hosokawa told reporters that he has no intention to agree to a Diet testimony by his former aide.

Hosokawa has said he repaid the loan, which he says was used for personal affairs, with interest by 1991.

Diet discussions over a full state budget for fiscal 1994, which began Friday, have been suspended due to the stalemate.

SDPJ Recommends Consumption Tax Rate Increase

*OW0504120894 Tokyo KYODO in English 1149 GMT
5 Apr 94*

[Text] Tokyo, April 5 KYODO—The Social Democratic Party (SDP) [of Japan—SDPJ], the biggest group in the seven-party coalition, gingerly stepped Tuesday [5 April] toward approving a hike in the consumption tax in a policy reverse from its long-standing opposition to the idea.

An SDP committee endorsed a draft policy outline on tax reform that argues the aging society demands a larger role of the consumption tax as a fund source. The draft outline calls for redressing the inequity in the tax system and removing shortcomings in the current 3 percent consumption tax as conditions for endorsing the raise.

It noted the importance of creating a tax system with levies on income, assets and consumptions well balanced.

In view of the rapidly graying populace, the weight of taxes on assets and consumptions are bound to increase,

while the income tax should remain as a principal revenue source, it said. The times require a shift in weight to the consumption tax from the income tax, which places a lopsided burden on workers, it said.

Support by the rank-and-file party members to the apparent change in the party's basic stance on the tax issue, however, is far from secured. The first vocal oppositions to the about-face may be voiced by local party executives at their meeting on Friday and Saturday, political sources said.

SDP Chairman Tomiichi Murayama, mindful of the possible turmoil within the party, downplayed the importance of the draft outline.

"We are still in the process of discussing the issue," he told a news conference. "(The policy outline) is only a very first proposal for the discussions. That doesn't mean we support a raise in the consumption tax."

A senior SDP policy-maker sounded a bit more supportive to the proposal. "We are not dead set against a consumption tax raise," said SDP Policy Board Chairman Nobuyuki Sekiyama.

Sekiyama was speaking at a meeting among senior ruling coalition officials and the Federation of Economic Organizations, the most powerful business lobby. "But there are a heap of things to do, like rectifying the inequality in the tax system before we talk about a raise," he said.

The draft outline called for lower consumption tax rates on food and other steps to improve the 5-year-old value-added tax.

It also recommended creating a local consumption tax to finance local projects in line with the growing calls for decentralization of power. The SDP's move received a warm welcome from other coalition partners.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Takemura, who heads the new party Sakigake [Harbinger], said at a news conference it is a "very good news."

The SDP, as the largest opposition party, strongly resisted the introduction of the consumption tax when it was instituted in April 1989 under the administration of then Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita of the Liberal Democratic Party.

The SDP was also the main force for thwarting Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa's attempt in February to introduce a 7 percent "national welfare tax," a new value-added tax to finance proposed income tax cuts. Hosokawa then cited the need to raise funds to prepare for the aging of the society and to offset revenue shortfalls from income tax cuts.

The ruling coalition scrapped Hosokawa's new tax proposal and decided to set up a forum within itself which would make a final decision by the end of the current ordinary Diet session on how to fund the 6 trillion yen tax cuts included in the economic stimulus package

unveiled in early February. The 150-day Diet session lasts through at least late June.

Minister Defends Government Grain-Buying System

OW0104082294 Tokyo KYODO in English 0501 GMT 1 Apr 94

[Text] Tokyo, April 1 KYODO—There is no problem with the government's procedures for buying grain, the farm minister said Friday [1 April], commenting on an ASAHI SHIMBUN report that the Food Agency sets import shares for grain traders who then collude on bids.

Eijiro Hata, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries did not deny, however, the newspaper's report that the agency informs trading companies of their share ahead of grain auctions. He said the procedures have been applied to imports of wheat, but not to the government's recent emergency imports of rice.

Hata said that allotting shares for trading companies ahead of grain auctions "prevents excessive competition among trading firms and therefore puts a stop to excessively high or low prices." He said, however, that "improvements must be made where necessary," noting that the general public, unlike experts, might find it difficult to understand the procedures and could feel suspicious.

In its Friday morning editions, the ASAHI said that the Agency gives written notifications to trading companies twice a year as to the share each will have in upcoming grain auctions. The daily said it obtained a paper dated October 1, 1993, sent from the director general of the Agency to one company stating, "We notify you that we have decided on the following," and giving the percentage share the company was to have in the wheat auction in latter half of fiscal 1993.

After receiving the Agency's notifications, the trading companies routinely confer among themselves so that their bids would be in line with their allotted shares, the newspaper said.

The ASAHI noted that such government instructions and "bid-rigging" have gone on for decades, and indicated that the practice was at the expense of the public.

Fujii Praises Banks Over Bad Loan Action

OW0504023094 Tokyo KYODO in English 0211 GMT 5 Apr 94

[Text] Tokyo, April 5 KYODO—Finance Minister Hirohisa Fujii on Tuesday [5 April] praised efforts by private financial institutions to liquidate their bad loans.

"I have a feeling that it got off to a steady start," Fujii said of the bad-loan liquidation at a regular press conference after a morning cabinet meeting. He was referring to results for the October-March second half of fiscal

1993 reported Monday by a debt-purchasing body established by financial institutions in January 1993.

Cooperative Debt Purchasing Co. said it bought 2.65 trillion yen worth of principal of bad loans, up 2.2 times from the previous fiscal half year.

Welcoming the steady move without relying on public funds, Fujii noted financial institutions are expected to have also liquidated such problem loans through other measures in their fiscal book closing last Thursday. He said the government must support their efforts by promoting tax, information and other programs included in the September economic stimulus package to facilitate liquidation of real estate held as collateral for the bad loans.

The debt-purchasing firm reported it managed to recover only 27 billion yen, with 24 billion yen collected, of the bad loans it purchased by selling collateral real estate.

Concerning recent declines in stock prices, Fujii stressed the importance of steadily implementing the 15.25 trillion yen stimulus package to buoy the economy. The finance minister declined to comment as usual on stock movements but said he would "quietly watch."

He said cabinet ministers agreed at the morning meeting to place priority on united efforts to start Diet deliberations and enact the fiscal 1994 budget "as soon as possible."

Kumagai: Economy Heading in Better Direction

OW0504023694 Tokyo KYODO in English 0222 GMT 5 Apr 94

[Text] Tokyo, April 5 KYODO—Japan's economy is gradually moving in a better direction, International Trade and Industry Minister Hiroshi Kumagai said Tuesday [5 April]. In view of remaining structural problems, it will be difficult for the economy to recover rapidly in the immediate future but there is no danger any longer of its plunging into a double-dip recession, Kumagai told a regular press conference.

Corporate capital spending is still slack but personal spending has begun "clearly" picking up, he said.

Kumagai said he expects auto sales to lead an expected economic recovery. March auto sales fell 3.7 percent from a year before—but this was an improvement from an 8.4 percent drop in February.

Kumagai said a coming ministerial gathering in Marrakech, Morocco, for the signing of the global trade pact may provide "the best opportunity" to open the way for a breakthrough in the stalled trade talks with the United States. Ministers from Japan, the U.S. and other member countries of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) will meet in Marrakech later this month to ratify the Uruguay Round pact concluded in December.

Kumagai said he has yet to decide whether or not he will go to Marrakech, citing a tight parliamentary schedule.

Foreign Reserves Grow Over \$3 Billion in Mar
*OW0104090094 Tokyo KYODO in English 0813 GMT
1 Apr 94*

[Text] Tokyo, April 1 KYODO—Japan's foreign exchange reserves jumped 3.305 billion dollars in March to 101.737 billion dollars, posting the fifth consecutive month-to-month increase, the Finance Ministry said Friday [1 April]. Market dealers said they had anticipated the surge as the Bank of Japan was seen selling the yen actively for dollars to stem its rise in the reporting month.

The foreign reserves include convertible foreign currencies, gold and international monetary fund special drawing rights. The March-end balance hit a record high, breaching a previous high of 100.36 billion dollars posted in April 1989.

The official, as usual, declined to comment on details and reasons for the change in the foreign reserves when briefing reporters.

Market experts closely follow fluctuations in foreign reserves as evidence of intervention by the Bank of Japan, and dealers said the central bank bought some 3 billion dollars in March to stop the yen's rise.

The ministry official said the dollar started the month at 104.70 yen and ended at 102.80 yen, ranging from 102.52 posted on March 30 to 106.58 yen marked on March 24.

Japan remained the world's largest holder of foreign reserves for the fifth month in a row, amassing 96.0 billion dollars as of January, the most recent figure comparable with those of other nations.

Germany came in second with 85.7 billion dollars, followed by Taiwan with 84.8 billion dollars. The United States posted 74.9 billion dollars in December, the latest available month. Spain marked 42.1 billion dollars in January.

Imports of Manufactured Goods Increased in 1993
*OW0404102594 Tokyo KYODO in English 0923 GMT
4 Apr 94*

[Text] Tokyo, April 4 KYODO—Japan's imports of manufactured goods increased by a strong 7.0 percent in 1993 from the previous year to 125.2 billion dollars, accounting for a record high 52 percent of total imports in the year, a semiofficial organization said Monday [4 April].

The import value represents a strong recovery from a 2.8 percent contraction in 1992 and a mere 2.0 percent rise in 1991, the Japan External Trade Organization (Jetro) said. It attributed the recovery mainly to lower import prices due to the appreciation of the yen on foreign

exchanges and increased consumer preference for low-priced goods amid the recession.

The organization said Japan's total imports in 1993 amounted to 240.7 billion dollars on a customs-cleared basis, up 3.3 percent.

By item, imports increased strongly in telecommunication equipment, up 49.4 percent from the previous year, in electronic parts, up 33.0 percent, in office equipment, up 13.8 percent, and in precision instruments, up 11.4 percent. It also increased 15.9 percent in clothing, and almost doubled in plywoods, Jetro said.

On the other hand, imports declined in industrial machines, down 7.7 percent, and aircraft and related goods, down 3.7 percent.

By country, manufactured goods imports from the United States increased 6.7 percent, compared with a year-on-year 5.3 percent contraction in the previous year, to 34.1 billion dollars. Those from China increased by 31.4 percent—the third straight year with an increase of more than 30 percent—to 14.2 billion dollars.

Manufactured goods imports from the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) also increased 23.9 percent to 10.7 billion dollars. Imports from European Union nations declined 4.0 percent to 25.6 billion dollars, following a drop of 2.7 percent in 1992 and a fall of 10.9 percent in 1991, Jetro added.

Current Account Surplus Increases in Feb
*OW0504073194 Tokyo KYODO in English 0650 GMT
5 Apr 94*

[Text] Tokyo, April 5 KYODO—Japan's current account surplus in February increased 0.1 percent from a year earlier to 11.94 billion dollars, the Finance Ministry said Tuesday [5 April]. It was the third straight gain from year-earlier levels after a drop in November.

The current account surplus, the net balance in the nation's trade in goods and services and some unilateral transfers like grant aid, was calculated before adjustment for seasonal factors, the ministry said in a preliminary report.

The merchandise trade surplus rose 2.5 percent in February from a year before to 12.93 billion dollars, the ministry said.

Exports increased 4.7 percent to 28.79 billion dollars, while imports grew 6.5 percent to 15.86 billion dollars.

The February current account figure followed January's year-to-year gain of 30.9 percent.

Municipalities Consider Rationalization Mergers*OW0404122294 Tokyo KYODO in English 1142 GMT
4 Apr 94*

[Text] Tokyo, April 4 KYODO—Local private organizations have proposed mergers of nearby municipalities in a total of 91 regions in Japan to promote broad administration, a survey said Monday [4 April]. But in a small number of cases the local governments have already started merger moves through legal procedures, leading the government to support them.

The survey conducted by KYODO News Service showed the local governments concerned with the proposed merger plans totaling 120 cities, 310 towns and 50 villages—about 15 percent of Japan's municipalities.

The Home Affairs Ministry is planning to back the proposals by extending and reinforcing a special law to help merging local governments, ministry officials said. The law which grants financial support to local governments after incorporation is realized will expire in March 1995.

Of the 91 regions, local governments in four regions have already put their merger plans on track.

The Katsuta city government and the Nakaminato city government in Ibaraki Prefecture, north of Tokyo, are expected to merge in October this year.

Also, officials of the local governments in eight regions have started considering how to administer their future broad governments after incorporation is achieved, the survey said.

The survey said 60 percent of plans recommended by private organizations, such as local chambers of commerce, envisage the incorporation of nearby towns and villages into each core city. Of these, 14 cities, including the northern Japanese cities of Morioka and Iwate, are likely to be designated as new core cities with over 300,000 residents under a new law expected to be enforced within this year.

Furthermore, municipalities surrounding ordinance-designated cities such as Sendai, Hiroshima, Kitakyushu and Fukuoka have visions of their being incorporated into those cities.

In Saitama, Gunma, Niigata and Shizuoka Prefectures, local governments are aiming at being promoted to ordinance-designated cities with their prefectural capitals as the center. There are 11 ordinance-designated cities in Japan.

Most of the local governments polled said they are in favor of mergers because they think broad administration is expected to bring more efficiency to their jobs and help develop their regions faster. But some local governments, which have been proposed for incorporation into core cities nearby, expressed concerns over the possibility of deterioration in their public services after mergers.

There are 17 prefectures in which no merger plans have been proposed by the private sector, the survey said.

North Korea**Foreign Ministry Spokesman Views UNSC Statement****KCNA Carries Spokesman's Comments***SK0404050994 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0452
GMT 4 Apr 94*

["DPRK FM Spokesman on DPRK's Position on UNSC 'Presidential Statement'"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, April 4 (KCNA)—Since the United States has opted the one-sided way to put pressure on the DPRK, reversing all its commitments with the DPRK, we cannot but normalize our peaceful nuclear activities frozen unilaterally for DPRK-USA talks, said a spokesman for the DPRK Foreign Ministry in a statement released Monday.

Noting that the United Nations Security Council [UNSC] on March 31 published its "presidential statement" imposing an unreasonable demand upon the DPRK, the spokesman said:

It is obviously contrary to the purpose and principle of the UN Charter that the UN Security Council whose mission it is to guarantee world peace and security discussed our issue on the basis of the unreasonable and prejudiced "conclusion" of the Board of Governors of the IAEA [International Atomic Energy Agency] that the "scope of noncompliance with the safeguards agreement has expanded".

If the UN Security Council is truly to discharge its mission, it should take issue with the United States which is gravely threatening peace and security of the Korean peninsula with huge nuclear weapons, laying obstacles to the solution of the nuclear issue, and the South Korean authorities, its henchmen.

It must not go unnoticed that the UN Security Council unreasonably took issue with the DPRK over its peaceful nuclear activities, while turning a blind eye to the countries which are hell bent on a dangerous nuclear gambling under the patronage of the United States.

This shows that the UN Security Council is playing into the hands of the United States in executing the latter's hostile policy of stifling the DPRK, applying double standards.

This time the UN Security Council sympathized with the United States' hostile policy against the DPRK by including the question of compliance with the safeguards agreement in the "presidential statement", disregarding the essence of our "nuclear issue" on purpose.

The effect of the safeguards agreement has virtually been at a standstill from the moment when the DPRK temporarily suspended the effectuation of its withdrawal from the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) for talks between the DPRK and the United States.

The call for compliance with the safeguards agreement and additional inspection, therefore, does not make sense at all for the DPRK now in a publicly recognized special status.

We have consistently maintained the steadfast policy of independence and correct lines in external relations and never changed our once clarified position.

The UNSC should first take a measure to set right the unreasonable act of the IAEA Secretariat in expanding the scope of partiality against us, kowtowing to big countries, before demanding an additional inspection of us.

The IAEA Secretariat must make a due apology for its acts in further widening the scope of partiality, openly joining force with the United States in its intrigues against the DPRK.

We will surely call the IAEA Secretariat to account for expanding partiality against us stage by stage, instead of making an apology.

Now, the United States is becoming all the more undisguised in its moves to step up a campaign for international pressure on our republic by setting in-motion the Board of Governors of the IAEA and the UNSC.

Since the United States has opted the one-sided way to put pressure on us, reversing all its commitments with us, we could not but normalize our peaceful nuclear activities unilaterally frozen for the DPRK-USA talks.

The United States and the South Korean authorities are intending to escalate the campaign for pressure on us with the UNSC "presidential statement" as the starting-point, but it can never work with us.

The more desperately the United States and its followers try to stifle the socialist system of our own style, the more immensely the might of the singlehearted unity of our party, people and People's Army will increase.

It is our unshakable will and policy to answer strength with strength, dialogue with dialogue.

The United States' hostile policy of stifling the DPRK is sure to end in failure.

Consistent is our stand to seek a peaceful solution of the nuclear issue.

Radio Carries Shorter Version

SKC504001094 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 1200 GMT 4 Apr 94

[Text] A spokesman for the DPRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs released a statement on 4 April regarding the UN Security Council's [UNSC] announcement of the president's statement making irrational demands on us.

Noting that the UNSC published its presidential statement on March 31 making irrational demands and urging us to allow additional unjust inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], the statement pointed out:

The nature of our nuclear issue is not one to be referred to the UNSC for discussions. We have already allowed enough inspections of our nuclear facilities to guarantee the continuity of safeguards, as we agreed with the United States and the IAEA. There is no room for any doubt here.

Even if there had been some differences in opinion in the course of the inspection, they should be settled between the agency and the inspected country—the actual parties concerned with the inspection.

Nevertheless, the UNSC discussed our issue based on the IAEA Board of Governors unjust and biased conclusion that the scope of the noncompliance with the safeguards accord has been broadened. It is clearly contrary to the purpose and principle of the UN Charter.

If the UNSC truly wants to fulfill its mission, it should raise an issue with the United States, which is posing grave threats to peace and security on the Korean peninsula with a huge amount of nuclear weapons while creating obstacles to the solution of the nuclear problem, and the South Korean authorities, the perpetrator of the United States.

The UNSC intentionally ignored the nature of our nuclear issue and raised an issue regarding the implementation of the safeguards accord in the president's statement and sided with the U.S. hostile policy against the DPRK.

Before demanding additional inspections of us, the UNSC must first take steps to correct the unjust action by the IAEA Secretariat, which has expanded its unjust treatment while currying favor with the big country.

The IAEA Secretariat must apologize for further widening the area of unfair treatment while openly joining the U.S. anti-republic maneuver. Far from apologizing, the IAEA Secretariat has gradually expanded the unfair treatment. We will repay this without fail.

Under the present situation in which the United States is onesidedly clinging to pressure after overturning all promises made to us, we have no choice but to normalize peaceful nuclear activities, which we had unilaterally frozen for the DPRK-U.S. talks.

The United States and the South Korean authorities are attempting to escalate their commotion of pressure on us with the presidential statement of the UN Security Council. However, this cannot fool us.

The more the United States and its follower forces scheme to crush the socialist system of our own style, the firmer the single-hearted united might of our party, the people, and the People's Army will be.

Responding to force with force and to dialogue with dialogue is our firm and invariable will and policy. The U.S. hostile policy of crushing Korea will not escape ruin.

Our position to resolve the nuclear issue peacefully is consistent.

Commentary Warns of Imminence of War

SK0504152094 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 5 Apr 94

["Clouds of War Hovering Over Korean Peninsula"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, April 5 (KCNA)—Now, a touch-and-go situation is prevailing on the Korean peninsula in which a war may break out any moment.

As is known, U.S. President Bill Clinton revealed his intention to stage "Team Spirit 94" joint military exercises and ordered the deployment of Patriot missiles in South Korea. And U.S. Secretary of Defense William Perry cried for a dispatch of additional troops and weapons to South Korea, and chairman of the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee Sam Nunn pushed home the need to make "steady war preparations" to counter an "attack".

The U.S. military has worked out an operational plan to hurl 600,000 troops, more than 200 warships and 1,600 aircraft and so on from the U.S. mainland within 80 days in case of an "emergency" on the Korean peninsula.

The "New Operation Plan 5027" for a surprise attack on the DPRK by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army in the event of "contingency" on the Korean peninsula has been made known to have been worked out between the master and the servant.

On bellicose orders from the U.S. ruling quarters and under their aggressive war plan, forty-eight U.S. missile [word indistinct] and a more than 800-men Patriot missile unit are on their way to South Korea at present. Overseas-based warplanes of various types are flying into U.S. Air Force bases in South Korea one on the heels of the other, and the airlifted aggressor troops and lethal equipment are being deployed in operational zones. And U.S. vessels including a nuclear aircraft carrier are at so close a range that they can reach the coastal area of Korea within 24 hours.

Meanwhile, the traitor Kim Yong-sam of South Korea shouted to army brasshats to establish a "thoroughgoing alert posture against the North", and the puppet prime minister turned up at puppet army frontline units and incited a war fever.

The South Korean puppet armed forces are on "an alert posture" from March 23.

The United States keeps more than 40 major Army, Navy and Air Force bases, over 200 military installations and 40,000 troops in South Korea. A large number of missiles and more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons have been deployed at these bases. Some 100 U.S. military bases and about 50,000 U.S. troops are also in Japan to cope with an "emergency" on the Korean peninsula.

The U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppets are staging various war exercises almost every day in the sky, on the ground and in the sea, in areas near the northern half of Korea.

The U.S. Secretary of Defense will reportedly visit South Korea in April to [word indistinct] himself with the preparations for a war.

Facts tell that the situation on the Korean peninsula resembles that on the eve of the past Korean war. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets had rapidly reinforced their aggression armed forces and committed armed provocations threatening the North on more than 5,100 occasions for three years and a half before unleashing the war on June 25, 1950. Dulles, dispatched to South Korea as a special envoy of the then U.S. President, had shown up at the 38th Parallel to inspect the preparations for mobilization and examined and ratified the plan of northward invasion on the spot. On the basis of this, the U.S. imperialists finally made an invasion of the DPRK on June 25, 1950, by instigating the Syngman Yi [Rhee] clique.

Now the world peaceloving people express deep apprehensions for the situation on the Korean peninsula and denounce the U.S. imperialists' anti-DPRK campaign and are conducting vigorous international movements to check and frustrate it.

Mass Rallies Held To Protest Patriot Deployment

SK0504043494 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 5 Apr 94

[Text] Pyongyang, April 5 (KCNA)—Mass rallies were held in Haeju and Kaesong to denounce the U.S. imperialists and the Kim Yong-sam group's shipment of Patriot missiles in South Korea.

Speakers at the rallies branded the introduction into South Korea of Patriot by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean ruling quarters as an outrageous challenge to the desire of the entire Korean nation for peace and

denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, as an unpardonable nation-annihilating act to provoke a nuclear war by intentionally straining the situation.

They warned that though they are bringing dark clouds of a nuclear war to this land, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets should clearly know that the Korean people are never afraid of a war.

The speakers declared that the Korean people and revolutionary Armed Forces, rallied rock-firm behind Supreme Commander General Kim Chong-il, would make a thousand-fold retaliation against the aggressors, annihilating them at a stroke, if they dare to provoke the socialist motherland of Korea.

CPRF Warns U.S. on ROK Patriot Deployment

*SK0504110594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048
GMT 5 Apr 94*

["Projected Patriot Deployment in S. Korea Denounced"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, April 5 (KCNA)—A spokesman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] released a statement today warning that if the U.S. and South Korean bellicose quarters brought Patriot missiles into South Korea and persistently sought a war in spite of the strong opposition of people at home and abroad, they would have to pay dearly for it.

Viewing their aggressive arms buildup and war provocation moves as a heinous criminal act to disturb the peace and security of the Korean peninsula and Asia and plunge the Korean nation into a nuclear war holocaust, the statement says:

The United States is openly bringing nuclear weapons into South Korea and scheming to continue nuclear war games. This indicates that it seeks a solution to the issue not through negotiation but by strength, unilaterally reneging on its promise to refrain from threatening the DPRK with nuclear weapons which was stipulated in the DPRK-USA joint statement.

The South Korean puppets continue introducing U.S. nuclear weapons into South Korea to slay the fellow countrymen in the North with the help of outside forces. This is an anti-national criminal act which can be committed only by flunkeyist traitors without a shred of national independence and an unpardonable perfidious act of unilaterally denouncing and reducing to a sheet of waste paper the North-South joint declaration on denuclearization banning the production, introduction and possession of nuclear weapons.

If the strained situation is to be relaxed in Korea and a correct solution to be found, the U.S. hostile policy toward the DPRK must be changed and such flunkeyist traitors as Kim Yong-sam be removed from power in

South Korea to be replaced by pro-reunification, democratic forces, national independent forces which value the sovereignty of the Korean people.

The United States and the South Korean puppets would be well advised to stop running riot, clearly mindful that with no amount of military threat, can they frighten the Korean people united in one mind around the party and the leader or stifle Korean-style socialism centred on the popular masses.

Cilreco Statement Decries 'Grave Situation'

*SK0504103894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016
GMT 5 Apr 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, April 5 (KCNA)—The International Liaison Committee for Reunification and Peace in Korea (Cilreco) published a statement on March 25 concerning the grave situation prevailing in the Korean peninsula.

The United States not only broke up the third round of DPRK-U.S. talks but is openly threatening to resume "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, deploy Patriot missiles and beef up the U.S. forces in South Korea, the statement said, and continued:

A grave situation is now prevailing on the Korean peninsula due to such provocative moves of the United States.

The Cilreco condemns such dangerous moves of the United States that pose a threat to peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world, and calls upon the world's peaceloving forces to turn out for the relaxation of the tensions on the Korean peninsula.

U.S., UK Papers Cited on Effect of Sanctions

*SK0504101794 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008
GMT 5 Apr 94*

["Pressure of 'Economic Sanctions' Has No Effect on Korea"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, April 5 (KCNA)—U.S. and British papers said the "sanctions" have no actual effect on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, but may bring undesired consequences.

THE NEW YORK TIMES March 23 said the pressure of "economic sanctions" against North Korea is like trying to squeeze blood from a stone.

Recalling that the Clinton administration and its Asia allies found themselves in an embarrassing position as regards the "economic sanctions" against North Korea one year ago, the paper asked what was the use of another "sanctions" against the country which was virtually suffering from sanctions.

The paper said North Korea, unlike other countries of the world, has long since adhered to "chuche", "self-reliance", the keynote of the idea of the great leader

President Kim Il-song, and he has taught the people that dependence on any other country results in the loss of the political independence of the state in the long run, encouraging the Korean people to walk without the help from outside.

Predicting that the world would know the viability of his independent policy, the paper quoted a Japanese official as saying that getting on the nerve of North Korea causes an adverse effect.

The British paper THE TIMES March 22 noted that the U.S. diplomacy was now in the worst phase, adding that "economic sanctions" against North Korea could not be regarded as a wise option and some countries do not like "sanctions" much.

African, Nepalese Groups Condemn U.S. 'Perfidy'

SK0504115594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 5 Apr 94

[**"U.S. Perfidy Condemned Abroad"**—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, April 5 (KCNA)—Public organizations of different countries expressed support to the March 21 statement of a DPRK Foreign Ministry spokesman which denounced the perfidious act of the United States in totally reversing the agreed conclusions reached at the DPRK-U.S. contact in New York.

The Mozambican Committee for Friendship With the People of the DPRK said in a statement March 24 that the United States will be unable to evade the blame for the aborted third round of DPRK-U.S. talks.

The statement said:

The United States announced to the world a suspension of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises and the date of the third round of DPRK-U.S. talks, but has taken no step to put them into practice. On the contrary, it has committed a brigandish and brazen act of urging Korea unilaterally to implement the agreement.

The United States and the International Atomic Energy Agency must know clearly that hostility against Korea is an act of provocation against mankind.

If the United States dare provoke Korea, it will suffer a more ignominious defeat than in the 1950s.

The Rwandan Committee for the Study of the Chuche Idea and the Rwandan Committee for Support to Korea's Reunification, in a joint statement March 22, charged that the United States invented the "nuclear issue" and has premeditatedly raised it in the international arena in an attempt to isolate and stifle socialist Korea.

The statement demanded an immediate halt to its acts of mocking at the sovereignty of Korea.

The Society for the Study of the Chuche Idea of the University of Madagascar, the Madagascan National

Committee for the study of the Chuche Idea, the Madagascan Institute for the Study of Chuche-based Idea on Literature and Art and the Society for the Study of the Chuche Idea of Journalists of Madagascar in a joint statement March 22 expressed full support and solidarity for the Korean people's just struggle to defend the dignity of the nation and security of the country.

The Nepal-Korea Friendship Association in a statement March 23 strongly demanded that the United States think matters over and solve the nuclear issue of the Korean peninsula in a peaceful way through dialogue in accordance with the spirit of the February 25 DPRK-USA New York agreement.

Chongnyon Backs DFRF Appeal on Danger of War

SK0204045994 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 2 Apr 94

[Text] Tokyo, April 1 (KNS-KCNA)—Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), supported the appeal published by the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland [DFRF] as regards the exposure of the Korean peninsula and the Korean nation to the grave danger of nuclear war caused by the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

The appeal dated March 29 called on the Koreans in the North, South and overseas to turn out in the struggle to remove the danger of nuclear war and pave the way for peace and reunification of the country.

Han Tok-su in a statement March 31 said if the nuclear war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are tolerated, the whole territory of Korea will be laid waste and the Korean nation with a long history of five thousand years will suffer an irrevocable nuclear disaster in the present era.

He urged the Japanese authorities to refrain from joining in the war provocation moves of the United States and the anti-national acts of the South Korean authorities, renounce the hostile policy toward the DPRK and immediately give up the repressive scheme against Chongnyon and the Koreans in Japan.

He called on the compatriots under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" to reject the treacherous forces and outside forces and join Chongnyon on the patriotic road, irrespective of ism and affiliation.

"We will firmly unite with the compatriots in the North, South and overseas under the banner of '10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation for the reunification of the country', a great charter of national unity, and more vigorously fight to remove the danger of

war and pave the way for peace and reunification of the country," Han Tok-su stated.

Kim Yong-nam Letter Released by UN

*OW0504083394 Tokyo KYODO in English 0742 GMT
5 Apr 94*

[Text] New York, April 5 KYODO—North Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam warned U.N. Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali in a letter last month that war might return to the Korean peninsula over Pyongyang's alleged nuclear arms development program.

In the March 24 letter released by the United Nations on Monday [4 April], Kim suggested that if the U.N. Security Council followed U.S. calls for a resolution against Pyongyang, the unfortunate history of the 1950s might return to the Korean peninsula.

Last month, after a team of experts reported difficulties inspecting North Korean nuclear sites, the United States began lobbying members of the Security Council for a resolution urging Pyongyang to comply with international safeguard accords.

In the letter, Kim also declared that North Korea would resume its peaceful nuclear activities and warned that it may follow through with its decision last year to withdraw from the nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

On March 31, at the urging of China and nonaligned nations, the Security Council adopted a softened presidential statement calling on Pyongyang to comply with the inspections demands of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The letter requested Butrus-Ghali's help in attaining a fair resolution to the issue.

Removal of ROK Nuclear Reactors Urged

*SK0504045094 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0444
GMT 5 Apr 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, April 5 (KCNA)—The Kim Yong-sam group must ponder over the consequences to be entailed by its development of nuclear weapons stepped up behind the facade of a nuclear row against the fellow countrymen and remove its heavy water reactor and multi-purpose research reactor before it is too late, says a MINJU CHOSON analyst today.

The news analyst goes on:

The puppets' nuclear row is aimed at hurling abuses and slanders at the DPRK to create the impression that its reactors are being used to develop nuclear weapons. However, it is the pressurized heavy water reactor (PHWR) in Wolsong and the multi-purpose research reactor in Taedok, South Korea, not the graphite moderated reactor in the North, that are actually being used to develop nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula.

The South Korean puppets has stockpiled spent nuclear fuel containing more than ten tons of plutonium obtained through the PHWR and the multi-purpose research reactor they put into operation for the purpose of development of nuclear weapons. It will increase to twentyfour tons by the year 2000.

Referring to the aim sought by the Kim Yong-sam group in raising a hue and cry over the fictitious "North's nuclear problem", the analyst says:

The puppets seek in this to create the impression that the North is developing nuclear weapons and thus mislead public opinion and find an excuse for keeping the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons in South Korea. At the same time, they intend to use their nuclear row as a smoke-screen for covering up their own nuclear arms development, while pretending to have any concern for a solution of the nuclear issue.

If they are really interested in a solution of the nuclear issue, they must stop taking issue with the fellow countrymen in a far-fetched manner and demand the withdrawal of U.S. nuclear weapons from South Korea. And they must discontinue their nuclear row, immediately give up their own nuclear arms development and prove this through the elimination of the PHWR in Wolsong and the multi-purpose research reactor in Taedok.

Hanminjon Criticizes Kim Yong-sam Trip to Japan

*SK0204044494 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415
GMT 2 Apr 94*

["Pro-Japanese Flunkeyist Treacheries of Traitor Kim Yong-sam Denounced"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Tokyo, April 1 (KNS-KCNA) [dateline as received]—The Japan mission of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] (Hanminjon) issued a statement on March 29 denouncing the pro-Japanese flunkeyist treacheries of the traitor Kim Yong-sam which were revealed during his trip to Japan.

"The traitor Kim Yong-sam blared that he 'will work to strengthen the triangular cooperative system of South Korea, the United States and Japan' to 'get rid of' the North and lay aside the past history of aggression of Japan, crying for 'future-oriented relations'," the statement said, and went on:

"Kim Yong-sam is trying to slay fellow countrymen in league with outside forces while turning back on the independent, patriotic stand and sincere efforts of the North for the peace and peaceful reunification of the country, and wipe off the slate the brutalities of Japanese imperialism which we can never pardon. He is, indeed, a special-class flunkeyist traitor and a dyed-in-the-wool pro-Japanese element who far outdistances the successive rulers.

"The Japan mission of Hanminjon bitterly denounces with towering national resentment a sequence of acts committed by the traitor Kim Yong-sam during his tour of Japan, branding them as heinous treacheries and shameless flunkeyist acts.

"By stating that the 'Self-Defence Forces' of Japan could be dispatched to the Korean peninsula in 'case of emergency,' the traitor Kim Yong-sam embarked upon a very dangerous road which might lead to a nuclear holocaust annihilating the nation, encouraging the Japanese reactionaries who are dreaming of overseas expansion."

The statement called upon the entire South Korean people to reject the dependence on foreign forces and treacheries by taking the road of independence and patriotism and turn out as one in the struggle for the overthrow of the Kim Yong-sam regime.

Hanminjon Assails ROK for Blocking North Passage

SK0204061894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0419 GMT 2 Apr 94

["Hanminjon Spokesman Denounces South Korean Authorities for Mocking Envoys of Peace"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, April 2 (KCNA)—A spokesman for the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] (Hanminjon) in a commentary on March 30 denounced the South Korean authorities for having blocked the Pyongyang trip of former presidents and prime ministers and other high-level politicians of different countries through Panmunjom, according to the radio Voice of National Salvation from Seoul.

"This is a rude act of the 'civilian' fascist group mocking the envoys of peace from different countries, ignoring the elementary international usage and courtesy and morality," the spokesman said.

Noting that the Kim Yong-sam fascist group barred the northern trip of the foreign envoys of peace through Panmunjom by applying to them the uncouth fascist act of blocking the home people's visit to the North, and thus made it quite plain that South Korea is a barren land of human rights under the "civilian" dictatorship and the Kim Yong-sam regime is an anti-peace group, he said:

"The Kim Yong-sam group blocked their Pyongyang visit because it was deadly afraid that they might sympathize with the just stand of the North which is pursuing a policy of independent reunification and a nuclear-free peace policy which are totally contrary to its flunkeyist splittist policy and war moves. This fully shows which of the North and the South of the Korean peninsula is a closed fascist society and which of them is a democratic society, who seeks confrontation, war and division and who wants peace and peaceful reunification."

Cambodia's Sihanouk Continues Goodwill Visit

Welcoming Editorial Cited

SK0404104494 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 4 Apr 94

["NODONG SINMUN Welcomes H.M. King Norodom Sihanouk's Visit to Pyongyang"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, April 4 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries an editorial warmly welcoming His Majesty [H.M.] King Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia due here today for an official goodwill visit to Korea at the invitation of President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

His visit will mark another important milestone in developing Korea-Cambodia friendship to a new, higher stage, the editorial says, and goes on:

He began visiting Pyongyang from 1960s. And this visit continues in the 90s through the 70s and the 80s.

His current visit reflects his deepest respect for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and fully demonstrates the close friendly and cooperation relations established between the Korean and Cambodian peoples.

It is also another expression of solidarity with the Korean people, who are defending and developing socialism, while smashing the anti-socialist, anti-DPRK moves of the imperialists and the international reactionaries.

The many positive changes which have taken place in the political developments of Cambodia in recent years are unthinkable apart from the experienced leadership and patriotic spirit of H.M. King Norodom Sihanouk, an outstanding patriot produced by the Khmer nation.

He is still making energetic efforts to build the Kingdom of Cambodia, sovereign, independent, peaceful, permanently neutral and non-aligned.

The editorial continues:

The Korean people are rejoiced as over their own over the achievements made by the H.M. King Norodom Sihanouk, the royal government and the people in the efforts to achieve the stability of the country and the reconciliation and unity of the nation and build an independent and prospering new Cambodia and express full support and firm solidarity for their just cause.

To constantly consolidate and develop Korea-Cambodia friendship is the unanimous desire of the two peoples.

The Korean people are pleased to have such true-hearted friends as the Cambodian people and make strenuous efforts to strengthen and develop the friendly and cooperation relations with them.

Kim Il-song Receives Sihanouk

*SK0504105894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026
GMT 5 Apr 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, April 5 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received today His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

Flags of Korea and Cambodia were fluttering on the flagpoles.

President Kim Il-song exchanged warm greetings with His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk and hugged him.

A welcome ceremony for His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk took place.

The national anthems of the State of Cambodia and the DPRK were played.

His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk, accompanied by President Kim Il-song, reviewed a guard of honor of the three services of the Korean People's Army.

Present there were her majesty the queen, deputy prime minister, minister of the royal palace and Minister of Agriculture Kong Sam-ul, Cambodian ambassador E.P. [extraordinary and plenipotentiary] to Korea Oum Mannorine, minister of state and secretary general of the king's cabinet Chhorn Hay, and others.

On hand were Vice President Yi Chong-ok, vice-premier and foreign minister Kim Yong-nam, vice-minister of foreign affairs Cho Kyu-il and Korean ambassador E.P. to Cambodia Kim Hyong-yol.

'Cordial' Talks Held

*SK0504113894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040
GMT 5 Apr 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, April 5 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia held talks here today.

The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Leaders Exchange Gifts

*SK0504114094 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041
GMT 5 Apr 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, April 5 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today was presented with a gift by His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia.

President Kim Il-song expressed thanks after seeing the gift.

He presented a gift to His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk.

The latter saw the gift and expressed deep thanks for it.

Sihanouk Passes Gift to Kim Chong-il

*SK0504114494 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042
GMT 5 Apr 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, April 5 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was presented with a gift by His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia.

The gift was handed to Vice President Yi Chong-ok by His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk today.

Kim Il-song Hosts Banquet

*SK0504113394 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029
GMT 5 Apr 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, April 5 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on April 5 in honor of His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

When President Kim Il-song accompanied by H.M. King Norodom Sihanouk appeared in the banquet hall, the entire participants warmly welcomed them with a thunderous applause.

President Kim Il-song made a speech at the banquet.

H.M. King Norodom Sihanouk spoke next.

Invited there were the entourage of H.M. King Norodom Sihanouk.

Present were Vice President Yi Chong-ok, Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and officials concerned.

The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere overflowing with feelings of friendship.

Kim Il-song Speaks at Banquet

*SK0504111294 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039
GMT 5 Apr 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, April 5 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today arranged a banquet in honor of His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia on an official goodwill visit to Korea and made a speech there.

He said:

Although you are unwell, receiving treatment, you have not forgotten my birthday and have come to congratulate me. This moves me deeply. From this I feel warmly again how sincere and cordial our friendship and fraternity are.

In spring, in April, every year we have met and shared our inmost feelings, but this year's reunion is more significant than ever. This is the first historic visit you are paying to my country since you came to the throne of

the Kingdom of Cambodia. It is an eventful visit on which you have brought with you the fresh news of Cambodia which has greeted the spring of her revival.

Today, in support of esteemed Your Majesty's noble patriotic cause, the Cambodian people are working hard to promote national reconciliation and unity, rebuild their country and create a new life. The Kingdom of Cambodia has already established state relations with many countries, and her international position is daily rising.

The changes and great successes being made in Cambodia are unthinkable apart from the leadership of Your Majesty esteemed King Norodom Sihanouk, the outstanding patriot and pre-eminent statesman of Cambodia and the father of the Khmer nation.

With an intense love for your country and an unbreakable will in spite of many tortuous events and storms since the early days of your political career, you have devoted everything to the struggle to shape a bright future of your nation. Since your accession to the throne of the Kingdom of Cambodia, held in high respect and trust by your people, you have been working harder to build a prosperous country and promote her peace. Even on a sick-bed now you administer state affairs optimistically and unremittingly. We admire you for your patriotic devotion.

I sincerely wish your majesty, my most intimate friend and brother, to be in good health and live long to give continued leadership to the Cambodian people in their effort to build a new society. As in the past, so in the future, the Korean people will render an active support to your majesty's independent policies and peace-loving proposals and extend firm solidarity with the just cause of the Cambodian people.

Even under the difficult circumstances created by ceaseless challenges and obstructive manoeuvres of the imperialists and reactionaries, our people are stepping up the building of socialism and making every effort to denuclearize the Korean peninsula and reunify their country.

Your Majesty and the government of the Kingdom of Cambodia are extending active support to the just cause of our people. This is a great encouragement to our people.

Nearly 30 years have passed since we first met in Jakarta. In these years we have deepened our friendship and trust, sharing joy and sorrow. I consider it a great pleasure to have my most intimate brother in Your Majesty who treasure our friendship and loyalty invariably even in the storms of chequered history.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of our two countries are now developing fully in all fields of politics, the economy and culture. Your present visit will be another important event in further

deepening our intimate relations and strengthening the friendly ties between the peoples of Korea and Cambodia.

I hope from the bottom of my heart that you will spend happy and pleasant days during your stay in our country by taking rest and recuperating your health.

Sihanouk Addresses Kim Il-song

SK0504112094 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1103 GMT 5 Apr 94

[Text] Pyongyang, April 5 (KCNA)—His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia made a speech at the banquet arranged by President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall today.

Norodom Sihanouk said he had the highest honour of visiting again the DPRK in auspicious April greeting the birthday of President Kim Il-song.

He further said:

Having been seriously ill and hospitalised between early October 1993 and late February 1994, after my election as King of Cambodia in September 1993 by the beloved people of Cambodia, I am extremely happy and profoundly moved and honored to have returned today beside Your Excellency who accord me the supreme honour by considering me forever your close anti-imperialist comrade-in-arms and your own brother. This is my greatest happiness.

The forthcoming April 15 will be a very glorious historic day marking the 82nd birthday of Your Excellency, that the nation and patriotic people of Korea within and without it will celebrate with the greatest fervour and the greatest enthusiasm.

With our brothers and sisters of Korea, the Cambodian people and all the other anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist, anti-neocolonialist, anti-dominationist and anti-expansionist progressive peoples aspiring after justice and freedom are full of joy and pride to celebrate your august birthday and render a vibrant homage to Your Excellency the Great Leader who are the greatest hero in Korea's history of thousands of years, the great and immortal father of the *chuche* idea and the greatest champion of the just cause of the Third World peoples fighting against the injustice and menace from certain big powers and against underdevelopment and for progress, freedom, independence, territorial integrity, non-alignment and peace in mutual respect and equality between all countries, big and small.

Your Excellency Generalissimo President Kim Il-song are and will be the irreplaceable champion of this just cause.

We sincerely hope that Your Excellency will live more than a hundred years for the greatest happiness of the nation and valiant people of Korea and for that of us all

and all peoples who are indefectibly attached to Your Excellency the Great Leader and who are united with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the unique symbol of the independence of Korea.

Thanks to the wise leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il-song and His Excellency Marshal Kim Chong-il, the DPRK has turned into a veritable paradise on Earth for the greatest happiness and prosperity of the Korean people and a great military power, modern and invincible, Norodom Sihanouk noted, and continued:

Your formidable military power fully supports and will support the cause of peace in your geographical region and the rest of the whole world.

At present, certain foreign powers threatening peace in this region and world peace are posing unjust threat to the DPRK.

As king and head of state of Cambodia, I have the honour of expressing my full and invariable support to Your Excellency the Great Leader and to the DPRK not only in the important process of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea but also in the present dramatic situation in which the DPRK has the absolute reason to defend with greatest fortitude its right to be "the sole master of its own home" and of expressing my total rejection to all foreign interference in the internal affairs of the DPRK whose military policy is and will be purely defensive.

Between 1955 and 1969, the Kingdom of Cambodia worked to firmly defend its legitimate frontiers and its complete independence and repulse all the attempts of interference in its internal affairs on the part of certain foreign powers.

They did not allow its uncompromising spirit of independence and this led to the coup d'etat of Lon Nol on March 18, 1970 and the ensuing great war (1970-1975).

Today the danger of war is grave in the region in which the DPRK is situated and consequently in East Asia and Far East, nay, in all our Asia.

In this regard, the DPRK has committed no fault. It only defended uncompromisingly its sacred right to complete independence in its own territory and the pancha shila of bandung and the five principles of peaceful coexistence, including non-interference in other countries' internal affairs.

Your Excellency the Great Leader revered and beloved by the Korean people have declared that the DPRK will not attack or invade anyone.

The DPRK has the right to defend itself from the attack or aggression of another country or administration.

The fidelity of the DPRK to peace and the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the 10-point programme of Korean reunification is indisputable and should be

appreciated for its just high courage by the United Nations organisation and others.

Cambodia and I stand and will always stand for this peace and the five principles and 10-point programme.

We Cambodian people will invariably solidarize with Your Excellency the Great Leader and the glorious DPRK.

Senegal Signs Information Cooperation Accord

SK3003053394 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0502 GMT 30 Mar 94

[Text] Pyongyang, March 30 (KCNA)—An agreement on cooperation in information was signed in Dakar on March 24 between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Senegal.

It was signed by Abdoulay Elimane, minister of information of Senegal, and Yi Song-nin, DPRK ambassador to Senegal.

Kim Ki-nam Gives Report at Party Cell Meeting

SK0404223794 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0537 GMT 31 Mar 94

[Report given by Kim Ki-nam, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) at the national meeting of party cell secretaries held at the Pyongyang Gymnasium in Pyongyang on 31 March—recorded]

[Text] Comrades: Today we are holding the national meeting of party cell secretaries under a ferment atmosphere in which the whole party, all the people, and the entire Army are waging the general onward march to effect an upsurge in the revolution and construction and to further glorify the popular mass-centered socialism of our own style, upholding the militant tasks set forth in the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year address and his letter to the National Agricultural Meeting, and the decision of the 21st plenary session of the sixth party Central Committee.

It is very significant that the national meeting of party cell secretaries is held at a time when all party members and people firmly defend and adhere to the socialism of our own style, and demonstrate its superiority and vitality by smashing all sorts of challenges and obstructive maneuvers of the imperialists and reactionaries. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a message in which he warmly congratulated the delegates to the meeting, as well as all the party cell secretaries of the entire party. He also clearly expounded the programmatic tasks of the work of party secretaries, and ways and means of its implementation to bring about a new upturn in the work in conformity with the requirements of development of the party and revolution. [applause]

This is a highest honor to the delegates to the meeting, as well as the party cell secretaries of the entire party, and greatly encourages them. [applause]

The current conference initiated by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il personally is a historic meeting, the first of its kind since the founding of the WPK. [applause]

It will powerfully demonstrate the revolutionary faith and unshakable will of the entire party cell secretaries and party members who have resolved to remain loyal to the party and the leader [suryong] and have accomplished the cause of socialism to the end without the slightest vacillation under today's complex situation. Likewise, it will also mark an epochal turning point in further strengthening the WPK into an invincible party and accelerating the general march of socialism of our own style by enhancing party cell secretaries' role and function. [applause]

Comrades: A long time has passed since our party's history took root and the Korean revolution grew. The WPK scored great accomplishments on the road of a long and arduous struggle, which contributes greatly to realizing mankind's independent cause and triumphantly advancing the Korean revolution. [applause]

Under the revolutionary banner of the *chuche* idea, our party audaciously overcame manifold difficulties and trials by organizing and mobilizing the popular masses, firmly believing in them. In so doing, our party turned our country into an independent, self-reliant, and self-defending socialist power that is the envy of all the people of the world. Furthermore, it staunchly defended the most superior socialism of our own style centered on the fatherland, the revolution, and the popular masses, smashing all the enemies' aggressive and provocative maneuvers. [applause]

Our party is highly trusted by all the Korean people, as well as by international progressive people, because it excellently carried out the national and international duty of the Korean revolution and the international revolution. [applause]

Through the long, difficult, and glorious struggle, the WPK has been strengthened and has developed into a mature and tested party with accumulated great revolutionary achievements and extraordinarily rich experience and into the most mighty revolutionary party that can advocate and complete the *chuche* revolutionary cause and the socialist and communist cause to the end through any storm and trial. [applause]

For the past few decades, taking the opportunity of the collapse of communist and labor parties, which had pioneered socialist causes in various countries, the imperialists and reactionaries unprecedentedly strengthened their antisocialist and anti-republic maneuvers. Amid such a circumstance, it is a great source of pride and unequalled dignity of our party members and people that they are vigorously advancing in front of the times and

mankind, while firmly defending and advocating the *chuche* socialism following the leadership of the indomitable party. [applause]

Party cells, which are the most basic organization of the party to strengthen and develop our party and to enable the Korean revolution to advance in victory, and which are direct combat units for implementing the party's line and policy, played a very important role.

In a congratulatory message sent to the delegates of the meeting, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: The founding, strengthening, and development of our party cannot be separated from the strengthening and development of the basic party organization—party cells.

Party cells are the most basic organizations of the party, which is a organic body of party organizations. A man is healthy when all cells composing the human body are healthy. The party can become stronger and properly carry out its mission and duty as the guide of society only when all party cells composing the party smoothly play their functions and roles.

A party without strong party cells deeply rooted in party members and popular masses is merely a building in the sky that cannot even maintain its own existence. This is a lofty truth and a serious lesson that was proven during the process of the construction of our party and by the history of the international communist movement.

For the first time in the history of the communist movement, the WPK had the *chuche* idea—the most scientific and revolutionary world outlook of the working class—as the guideline and brilliantly embodied it and uniquely pioneered a new road for building a revolutionary party.

The WPK is a new *chuche*-type revolutionary party founded by the method of forming basic party organizations first, and then expanding and strengthening them. [applause]

In the historic Karun meeting held in 1930, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song presented a unique party founding policy of founding a party not by promulgating the party center first, but by forming basic party organizations after sufficient arrangements and then endlessly expanding and strengthening them.

This policy put forth by the great leader was the *chuche*-oriented policy that elucidated the most correct way to make it possible to solve all the problems in founding the party smoothly in conformity with the specific reality of our country and the demand of our revolution and to build a strong and mighty revolutionary party of the working class. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song formed the first party organization, the origin of our party, with the new generation young communists, whom he himself had brought up immediately after the Karun meeting. This

became the original form and mother's body of the party organizations that were organized one after another thereafter.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song organized and led, was a sacred war for democracy and liberation to defeat the Japanese imperialist aggressors and restore the stolen country under the banner of the *chuche* idea. At the same time, it was a glorious struggle to establish the revolutionary party, the general staff of the Korean revolution. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, organizing and leading the overall Korean revolution, with the anti-Japanese armed struggle at its center, brought up numerous communists who were firmly armed with the working class revolutionary idea and tempered in the practice of the revolutionary struggle. At the same time, he firmly realized the purity of the communist ranks and their ideological and volitional unity.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song saw to it that many party organizations were formed in the country and in the Korean residential areas in the northeastern region of China, and orderly established the uniform guiding system of party organizations of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, thus firmly realizing the party's leadership for the overall Korean revolution.

Because our party had a strong organizational and ideological foundation of party building and the glorious revolutionary tradition, which were formed in the blaze of the long and arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, it was able to promulgate its founding to the entire world without delay on a solid base in the difficult and complicated condition after the liberation. [applause]

After its founding, our party accepted many advanced elements from the working popular masses, including workers, peasants, and intellectuals; expanded the party ranks; and organized many party cells everywhere there were party members and the masses, including plants and rural areas. At the same time, our party emphasized strongly bringing up the organized party cells and enhancing their role.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the party cells and party cores increased in great numbers and the party members' political and ideological standard and vanguard roles were enhanced. Therefore, our party was brought up strong organizationally and ideologically within a short period of its founding, took root deep in the masses, and was able to smoothly carry out its leadership role for the revolution and construction as a ruling party following its founding.

During the Fatherland Liberation War, our party further strengthened the party cells' militant function and role and enhanced the party members' party consciousness in conformity with the wartime conditions. By so doing, our party vigorously organized and mobilized all party

members, soldiers of the People's Army, and all the people of the country to the struggle to win the war.

By forming the party organizations, including party cells, in the units, large and small, of the Korean People's Army [KPA] of all levels, our party ensured that the party's leadership of the People's Army is strengthened and the party's political work is vigorously conducted in the Army.

Even in those busy days of shouldering the heavy burden of the war all by himself, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song went deep among the soldiers of the People's Army and the people and vigorously aroused them to new victories and exploits. At the same time, he exercised his leadership so that the party cell work is militantly conducted and core party members are brought up in large numbers in conformity with wartime conditions.

During the days of fierce war, the heroic defenders of Wolmido and 1211 Meter Hill, the 10 party members of Nagwon, and all other party members, soldiers of the People's Army, and people highly displayed the boundless loyalty to the party and the leader, enthusiastic love for the country, and mass heroism, and attained a historic victory in the difficult war with the joint imperialist forces led by the U.S. imperialists, thus demonstrating the spirit of the heroic Korea to the entire world. [applause]

Our party firmly established the *chuche* in all fields after the war, firmly and strongly brought up the basic party organizations, including the party cells, and enhanced the party members' party consciousness and vanguard role in order to vigorously push ahead with the socialist revolution and construction.

In the difficult days after the war, our party cells and party members, with the firm faith to believe and follow the great leader with all their hearts and minds, resolutely protected and defended the party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song. Effecting the Chollima upsurge in socialist construction, they resolutely crushed the anticommunist offensive and push-to-the-North commotion of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and the antiparty and counterrevolutionary maneuvers of the factionalist elements colluding with outside forces.

After the liquidation of factions, which did enormous harm to the party and the revolution's development with the establishment of the socialist system and with the passage of its history, our party vigorously organized and mobilized all the party cells and party members to the struggle to further enhance the party's unity and cohesion and leadership role and to effect a revolutionary upsurge in all fronts of socialist construction.

The great leader put forth the formula for the first time in history that the basis of party work is work with people, and exercised his leadership so that the party organizations of all levels, including the party cells, may conduct effective organizational and political work to

firmly rally the party members and masses around the party and organize and mobilize them to the implementation of the party policy. With ceaseless on-the-spot guidance, he energetically guided the party cells' work.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the party organizations of all levels, including the party cells, were brought up strong and the party members' party consciousness and vanguard role were further enhanced. This enabled our party to strengthen its militant might and leadership role enormously, thereby bringing forth an unprecedented revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction. As a result, the relations of kinship between the party and the popular masses became so firm that no force could break them. [applause]

In conformity with the demand of our party's chuche-oriented party building ideology, the work to strengthen the party cells was more vigorously pushed ahead in the grand struggle to model the entire party membership and entire society on the chuche idea under the outstanding and tested leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. [applause]

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il wisely led the work to bring up strong the party cells, the lowest level basic party organization, and enhance their role in order to strengthen and develop our party to be the chuche-type revolutionary party forever and to develop the chuche revolutionary cause continuously and vigorously.

The works the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il published early in the 1960's: "On Effectively Conducting the Guidance for Party Members' Party Life in Conformity With the Party Cells' Duty," "The Party Cells Should Correctly Organize the Party Assignment and Sum It Up in a Timely Manner," "Let Us Strengthen the Party Members' Ideological and Volitional Unity and Cohesion Based on the Leader's Revolutionary Idea," and many other works of his became a programmatic guideline to improve the party cell work and the party members' party life. [applause]

In that period, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il gave on-the-spot guidance in detail to the party cells of the Department of Political and Economic Science of the College of Economics of Kim Il-song University; of the No. 1 machinery work team of Pyongyang Spinning Machinery Plant's tool shop; of the rolling machine repairing team of Hungnam Fertilizer Plant synthetic shop; of Komidae, Ohyon-ri, Yanan county, South Hwanghae Province; of the No. 6 party cell of the actors and actresses group of the Korean Film Studio; and many other party cells.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il declared it as our party's supreme program to model the entire society after the chuche idea and presented the party construction policy on modeling the entire society after the chuche idea in the 1970's. He presented principles for establishing the party's unitary ideological system in accordance with the new demand of our party and the

developing revolution and enabled party cells to vigorously push out with the work of raising party members as enthusiastic, chuche-type communist revolutionaries, who are boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader, and who uphold the leadership of the party central. [applause]

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has led party cells to effectively carry out work to firmly arm all party members with our party's chuche idea and to make them firmly establish the view of revolution, the view of leader, the view of organization, and the view of masses. Developing the way of summing up the party life, which was used by anti-Japanese guerrillas, in accordance with today's reality, he established a new system of summing up the party life for the entire party. He has also made it possible to regularize and standardize the party life and has led party members to constantly season their party-oriented traits [tangsong] by participating in the party life with a sincere and self-conscious attitude and with a correct view of party organization.

The national party cell secretaries training held in May 1991 was a remarkable momentum in strengthening our party cells. In the historic letter "Let Us Strengthen Party Cells" he sent to the national party cell secretaries training, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il presented the programmatic task of further strengthening party cells in accordance with the development of our party and the revolution to create a new turning point in party cells' activities, and he clearly elucidated the way to implement it.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il noted: "Let us make all party cells loyal ones." This is an important slogan presented by our party today, as well as a primary task that party organizations should implement.

All party cells and cell secretaries have vigorously struggled for the past three years to make each party cell a cell with boundless loyalty to the party and the leader, upholding the historic letter "Let Us Strengthen Party Cells" that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il sent to the national party cell secretaries training.

Many party members of various party cells, including the party cells of the No. 1 machinery work team of Pyongyang spinning machinery plant's tool shop and of the high-speed heading section of Tokchon mine's No. 4 pit in the Tokchon district mining complex, humbly sent letters of loyalty to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il expressing their will to be faithful to the chuche revolutionary cause to the end and to entirely entrust their destinies to him, following the party invariably, and they have been brilliantly putting their determination into practice. The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il sent his personal letter of love to many party cells and party members, extending his sublime intent to give them the greatest honor and confidence and boundless expectations and encouragement. [applause]

As mentioned above, the leader [yongdoja] firmly trusts party members and gives them great confidence and

benevolence, and party members absolutely trust and follow the leader and fulfill their loyal and filial duties for him. Therefore, our party has become great today, and socialism of our own style becomes more victorious as days go by. [applause]

In the course of the vigorous movement to create loyal party cells, many people have grown to be genuine loyal servants, who faithfully trust and follow the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as well as resolutely protect and defend the party and the leader [suryong] politically, ideologically, and death-defyingly.

There are lofty examples and steady efforts of cell secretaries, who are boundlessly loyal to our party, in the heroic struggle and precious feats registered by many party members and working people, who protected and defended the party and the leader politically, ideologically, and death-defyingly, by sacrificing even their valuable lives in unexpected emergencies.

The lofty traits of Comrade Hyon Chang-sik, a party cell secretary of the Pukkyongju railway section of the Kaechon Railway General Bureau's Chongju railway division, who guaranteed the safety of a train in a heavily rainy midnight by displaying his peerless self-sacrificing and heroic spirit; of Comrade Yi Chong-hun, a secretary of No. 1 party cell of the fishing sector of the Pochon Fishery Cooperative in Myongchun County, North Hamgyong Province, who threw himself into the dark blue sea without hesitation after handing over his life vest and portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il to a young member of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea as all fishermen who were with him on a fishing boat adopted the general party cells meeting's decision to keep their portraits undamaged, risking their lives when the boat faced a crisis of shipwreck due to a sudden typhoon and a tidal wave; and of party members of this cell show our party members' firm and pure loyalty to the party and the leader. [applause]

Party cells and cell secretaries are devotedly struggling to resolutely protect, defend, and add luster to the achievements made by the party and the leader. Considering our party's honorable, chuche-oriented revolutionary tradition to be the lifeline of our revolution, party cells and cell secretaries are resolutely struggling to firmly protect it under any stormy circumstances and to thoroughly embody it in all areas of the revolution and construction.

A great number of party cell secretaries and party members throughout the country have discovered scores of thousands of new revolutionary slogans, remains, and relics in the past several years alone, going up and down the rocky mountains, with the revolutionary determination to glorify our party's honorable revolutionary tradition through generations.

When an unexpected fire took place in the mountains one day several years ago, party cell secretaries of

Yongsindae, Saebyol County, North Hamgyong Province surrounded trees engraved with slogans thick and threefold and ultimately protected the slogans despite of being seriously burnt in the fierce fire. [applause]

There are many party cell secretaries who are making devoted efforts to further glorify our party's revolutionary tradition. For example, Comrade Choe Chae-yong, a party cell secretary of the Sinpa Revolutionary Museum, has located and examined many underground revolutionary organizations and revolutionary remains of the anti-Japanese struggling period for the past 26 years.

Party cells of units, to which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il gave on-the-spot guidance, are protecting and defending the great achievements of the party and the leader by completely implementing tasks presented during their on-the-spot guidance.

In the work to follow and learn about the No. 2 cell party members of the fifth bureau of KCNA, the party cells and cell secretaries are closely linking and substantially carrying out a living example of loyally upholding the great leader by all the generations of the revolution and the work to follow and learn the positive example that is being manifested in their party. Thus, many loyalists and dutiful children of the nineties were fostered.

Through the loyal party cell creation movement, the party cells are fostering the party members to advocate, adhere to, and all the more elucidate socialism of our own style centered on the popular masses so they can become resolute fighters.

In the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's immortal classical works including, "Socialism of Our Own Style Centered on the Popular Masses Is Invincible and Ever-Victorious," "The Historical Lesson in Socialist Construction and Our Party's General Line," "On the Fundamental Problem of the Revolutionary Party Construction," and "Slander of Socialism Cannot Be Tolerated," he wholly analyzed and summed up our party's immortal revolutionary achievements and struggle experiences that were achieved through his iron-like theories and gem-like theses while walking along the long and glorious road of the historical lesson of socialist construction and as the socialist ruling party. He also made it possible to all the more adhere to and elucidate socialism of our own style, and brightly elucidated the future road to revive socialism from a worldwide scope. [applause]

The party cells and cell secretaries regarded the chuche-oriented scientific socialist ideology and theory elucidated by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as a firm guiding principle. They also freshly carried out through various forms and methods the indoctrination work for the party members and workers to deeply recognize the truth of the true superiority and invincible vitality of socialism of our own style, the inevitability of the ultimate victory of socialist cause, and that we will be

victorious if we defend socialism and die if we throw it away, by linking them with the lively reality.

Today, as long as our party members and people are possessed with the spirit that the Korean nation is the best—that is the spirit that our leader is the best, that our party is the best, that our *chuche* idea is the best, and that the spirit that socialism of our own style centered on the popular masses is the best—and are possessed with the wise leadership of the party and the leader; the single-hearted unity of the leader, the party, and the masses; and a strong self-supporting national economy and self-defensive national defense power—they have the firm faith that our socialism is invincible and ever-victorious. With this, they are carrying out a devoted and heroic struggle to thoroughly advocate, adhere to, and all the more elucidate socialism of our own style that is their living and life. [applause]

The party cells and party members of the ship, Loyalty No. 5, of the 24 May export goods fishery work site were confronted with the South Korean puppet naval vessels many times on the high seas during the past several years. However, each time they triumphantly fully loaded their ship with goods by smashing [chitbusyob-origo] the rascals' provocative maneuvers with the faith of victory and spirit of exterminating the enemy without the slightest wavering. Also, when the enemies made provocations by burying thousands of explosives, the party members of (Yiman)-ri, Panmun county, Kaesong city, held open party meetings and vigorously sang songs like "Let's Defend Socialism," at places where the rascals were clearly looking and removed all the explosives, thus making the enemies shiver with fear. Such struggle feats, as well as other struggle feats carried out by many party cells and party members, show well the resoluteness and firmness of the faith and will of our party members and people, which are precious treasures in their hearts.

However, the imperialists and reactionaries rave to block, suffocate, and crush [apsal] us, they cannot by any means surprise our party members and people who are resolutely fighting for the just cause by impregably uniting around the party and the leader. The rascals' maneuver is rather all the more encouraging the revolutionary will and struggle enthusiasm of our party members and people who are highly upholding the revolutionary banner and socialist banner. [applause]

Upholding the slogan, "What the party decides, we will do!" the party cells and cell secretaries are vigorously inspiring party members and workers to the valuable struggle to strengthen the might of socialism in our country and to fully demonstrate its genuine superiority and vitality to the entire world.

The party members and workers registered proud feats on all fronts of socialist construction by more highly displaying loyalty and filial piety to the party and to the leader and invincible faith in and indomitable will for the socialist cause even under complex situations and

repeated difficulties. Thanks to their devoted struggle, the might of our socialism has been consolidated into an ever-victorious and indomitable one. [applause]

By vigorously waging the struggle to thoroughly carry to accomplishment our party's self-defense military line, party cells are greatly contributing to strengthening the nation's defense capabilities so we can smash the enemy in a stroke, no matter how strong it may be.

Since we have highly upheld the respected general Kim Chong-il as supreme commander of the KPA and chairman of the DPRK National Defense Commission, the traditional fine custom of military-civilian unity has bloomed more brilliantly.

Our party members and workers are sincerely looking after soldiers of the People's Army—fighters of comrade supreme commander—just like their own brothers, and soldiers of the People's Army are unhesitatingly dedicating their youth and lives to defending happy life, property, and lives of the people. [applause]

Last year, when the U.S. imperialists frantically waged a nuclear inspection row and the Team Spirit 1993 joint military exercise in a bid to isolate and crush our republic—the stronghold of socialism—a touch-and-go crisis resulted in which a war threatened to break out at any time, all soldiers of the People's Army, who heartily accepted the order of the respected general Kim Chong-il, and people, rose like a rigorous mountain and honorably defended the socialist fatherland and revolutionary gains. [applause]

The party cells and cell secretaries are devotedly struggling to further consolidate and develop the single-hearted unity of the leader, the party and the masses, which is the most precious asset of our party and the revolution and invincible might of our socialism.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us that the whole party and all people, inheriting the glorious tradition of our party and revolution on the single-hearted unity, should firmly unite with dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. By upholding his teaching, the party cells and cell secretaries firmly grasped as the key task in the work of party cells to further strengthen the single-hearted unity of the party and revolutionary ranks, which is a decisive factor for success in the *chuche* revolutionary cause and for the destiny of socialism. [applause]

Today all party members and people, in firm unity with the party and the leader in one mind and one intention, are breathing only according to the party's idea and will, no matter how many of us there may be; are making exactly the same remarks as that of the party; and are moving as one only according to the party's order.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il inherited intact the respected leader's lofty intent for welfare of the people and society, and implemented politics of boundlessly lofty benevolence and humanity. Highly praising

the fine custom of communists and beautiful acts of pioneers who dedicated everything to the nation, to the people, to society and to groups, he saw to it that all party members and people follow and learn from them.

The fine custom of communists has brilliantly bloomed each day among our party members and workers, such as an act of voluntarily advancing to mines and cooperative farms, to which the party directs strength, without wishing any reward, honor, and comfortable life, by departing their beloved home and work site; an act of unhesitatingly offering their own lives to rescue people who are at the point of death; an act of sharing their lives with soldiers who were wounded and disabled in the sacred struggle to defend the nation, by marrying them; and an act of fostering and sincerely looking after orphans and old men without sons, like their own sons and daughters and parents.

This is a great pride of our party and people, and is the true shape of our-style socialism under which the whole country constitutes a great harmonious and happy family, sharing the destiny. [applause]

In the course of vigorously waging the movement to create loyal party cells, the party cells and cell secretaries effected great improvement in strengthening the organization and guidance of party life of the party members.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il stressed that the party cells are the stronghold in the party life of party members, and that proper organization and guidance of party life are the basic mission of the party cells.

Only when the party's cell secretaries properly carry out organization and guidance of the party life of party members can they successfully resolve all problems raised in strengthening our party and in enhancing its guiding role. Keenly realizing this, the party's cell secretaries are making active efforts to establish a diversified and revolutionary outlook on the party life among the party members.

The party's cell secretaries are consciously leading the party members so they realize that party organizations are their protector that forges blood ties between the leader [suryong] and party members and that looks after and leads them to constantly glorify their political life and to love and respect party organizations. The party's cell secretaries are leading the party members so that they consciously accept guidance and control by party organizations.

Today our party members truly follow party organizations, just as a son does his mother, and call on their party cells to frankly speak out what they cannot speak even to their own family and relatives, thus seeking new encouragement and strength from party organizations and party cells.

All of our party members are participating in the party life voluntarily and faithfully according to the demand of the party's regulations and of the rule in the party life.

They assumed the position of equal party members worthy of revolutionaries who voluntarily joined the party, not at a directive of anyone else, for the party and for the revolution, regardless of their positions, merits, conditions and circumstances. Thus, they are constantly disciplining their loyalty to the party.

The party's cell secretaries are leading party members so that they enhance their consciousness of the party, making such consciousness their constitution, and put emphasis on enhancing their loyalty to the party and to the leader in the course of faithfully implementing the decision of party organization and assignment given by the party. They are leading the party members so they will successfully carry out the revolutionary tasks on a lofty political and ideological level.

The party's cell secretaries are leading the party members so that they correctly realize that the party life is a course of implementing the revolutionary tasks assigned by the party and the purpose of strengthening the party life is to satisfactorily carry out the revolutionary tasks. The party's cell secretaries make efforts to ensure that all factors involving party conference, summing up of the party life, organization of assignments, study, and guidance of party life, will contribute to implementing revolutionary tasks. The party's cell secretaries are leading the party members so that they play the vanguard role in satisfactorily implementing the revolutionary tasks.

By establishing the revolutionary outlook on study among the party members, the party's cell secretaries are leading the party members so that they will educate the masses with temperament and traits as political activists, and will fulfill honorable missions and duties as educator and propagandist of the masses to actively inspire the masses to implementing the revolutionary tasks.

The party's cell secretaries are the core of our party and primary political functionaries who directly organize and guide the party life of party members by bearing the responsibility for our party's lowest [malan] basic organizations. Therefore, it is a prerequisite and important guarantee for strengthening the party cells to properly organize the party's cell secretaries and to enhance their role.

After the national lecture of party cell secretaries party committees at all levels held more firmly meetings of party cell secretaries, attended by those party members who are infinitely loyal to the party and the leader [suryong], whose party and working class position are firm, and who enjoy confidence among party members and are firmly prepared politically and administratively.

Party organizations, including party committees of Mangyongdae-kuyok of Pyongyang, Onsong County of North Hamgyong Province, and Songjin Steel Works, have given the work directives to party cell secretaries in a timely manner, and organized lectures, workshops, and discussion sessions for party cell secretaries on a regular basis and in a substantial manner. In these party organizations, party functionaries directly go on the spot to

assist party cell secretaries in conformity with the party's demand, "Let us party functionaries mingle with party cells and the masses."

Today, our party has hundreds of thousands of vigorous and militant party cells which have grown up with the first party organization organized by a few young communists in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle as the parent body. Through these party cells our party members and people are breathing together with our party regardless of whether they live in remote rural villages, islands, and oceans which are far from the fatherland. [applause]

Party cells and party cell secretaries have more firmly rallied the masses of all strata around the party by properly carrying out their work with the masses. The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has elucidated that properly carrying out the work with the masses is an important problem related to the destiny of the party and the revolution and that it is an important duty of party cells and party cell secretaries.

Party cells and cell secretaries, by concentrating special efforts on their work with the masses, have seen to it that they thoroughly abide by their class position without forgetting their past situation and class origin and play the leading role in upholding the party and the leader [suryong] and safeguarding and defending socialism. Party cells have led the bereaved families of revolutionaries, the families of fallen soldiers, the families of those killed by the enemy, disabled veterans, and discharged soldiers, and other core masses to be model in all fields of their work and life and to be loyal to the party and the leader generation after generation.

By paying interest to indoctrinating young people of new generations, who are the successors to our revolution, in a revolutionary manner party cells and cell secretaries are fostering all of them into young vanguards who are infinitely loyal to the party, the leader, and the socialist cause like the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters—who were infinitely loyal to the great leader [suryong] on the days of anti-Japanese struggle—and like the heroic fighters—who struggled for the party, the leader, the fatherland, and the people at the risk of their lives during the fatherland liberation war.

Party cell secretaries have become the standard bearers who lead intellectuals in their units to carry out the oath they swore before the party at the Korean intellectuals meeting and, thus, to perform the honorable mission and duty as the party's eternal companion, faithful supporter, and outstanding adviser and as the enthusiastic protector and thorough implementer of the party's policy in the rewarding struggle of resolutely safeguard and defend the party and the leader [suryong] and of demonstrating the honor of chuche Korea and further strengthening the might of our own style socialism.

Party cells and cell secretaries trust the masses as indicated in the party policy of putting emphasis on their present work and lives, rather than on their family

background and social and political life habit. They are also leading the masses to sincerely trust the party and follow it.

It is thanks to the devoted struggle and unheralded efforts of all party cell secretaries that the WPK has been strengthened and developed into an ever-victorious revolutionary party taking roots deep among the masses and that our party and people are winning victory in succession in the political and military confrontation with the enemies who are running wild to crush our socialist cause. [applause]

By exerting efforts to possess the 10 characters of cell secretaries set forth by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, our party cell secretaries are fondly called "our cell secretary," "our cell secretary father" among party members and working people and are highly respected and loved.

Among our party cell secretaries, there are martyrs like Comrade Nam Sung-u, the late party cell secretary of Unit 3, Pit No. 3 of Chuhung Mine, who sacrificed himself without hesitation to save a revolution comrade at a critical moment; and there are models of war victory movement of the nineties like Comrade Son Suk-chin, secretary cell No. 7 of the People's Clinic of Hosan County, who devoted her all for the recovery of patients working as a nurse for 35 years since her days as a short-haired young girl.

The tens of thousands of party cell secretaries, who are endlessly loyal to the party and the leader and devoting their everything for the fatherland and the people, are precious treasures for our party and revolution. It is our party and people's great pride to have such outstanding party cell secretaries. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il are putting the party cell secretaries at the highest by calling them our party's core, professional revolutionaries without particular position, and unpaid and unheralded heroes, and are warmly holding their hands and leading them to properly implement their honorable mission and duty as the supervisors of the lowest basic-level party organization and elementary political functionaries.

The WPK was given birth and brought up by the mother body Construction Comrades Company, which was our party's first party organization personally formed by the great leader. The fact that the WPK was able to strengthen and develop itself into an ever-victorious indomitable party with tens of thousands of combat party cells endlessly loyal to the party, the leader, and the chuche revolutionary cause; and the fact that our party cell secretaries were able to fulfill their honorable mission and obligations as elementary political functionaries in charge of the party's basic organizations while leading happy lives and walking along the single rewarding road of struggle are indeed wholly a result of the wise leadership and family love of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim

Chong-il and a great victory and lofty fruition of our party's unique line for the construction of party organizations. [applause]

Taking the opportunity of the meaningful occasion of the meeting of party cell secretaries of the entire party, I pay the utmost honor and the warmest thanks to the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, and to our party's outstanding leader and the supreme commander of the Korea People's Army [KPA] dear Comrade Kim Chong-il with the single heart of enthusiastic admiration and endless loyalty from the meeting participants and all the party members and people. [applause]

Comrades, our revolution, which has victoriously advanced under the banner of chuche ideology, stepped into a new stage of development today, and our party and people are faced with the weighty and honorable task of defending and advocating the popular masses-centered socialism of our style from the challenge of the imperialists and reactionaries, endlessly developing it, and expediting the achievement of the nation's long-cherished desire of the cause of fatherland reunification.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: To smash [chitpusigo] all kinds of challenges and interfering maneuvers of the imperialists and reactionaries, and to defend, advocate and further glorify our socialism is an honorable task of our party and people.

As in the past, so in the future, we should vigorously expedite the ultimate victory of chuche revolutionary cause and socialist cause by courageously overcoming all trials and difficulties with the might of the single-hearted unity displayed by all the party members and people, who are firmly united around the party and the leader, and with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, and by continued reform and advancement while upholding the banner of chuche ideology.

Our-style socialism, which has embodied and built chuche ideology under the leadership of our party, is true socialism designed in conformity with the popular masses' aspiration and demand for independence. Our people have acquired the belief through experience from actual living that the road of defending, advocating, and glorifying our socialism, which guarantees true freedom and equality, and a happy and rewarding life, is the only way to a glorious life and to victory.

Socialism is our people's living and life. The question of smashing the vicious political and ideological offensives, military threats, and economic blockade maneuvers of the imperialists and reactionaries, and defending, advocating, and completing to the end the popular masses-centered socialism of our own style depends on how to strengthen the party, which is the staff department of revolution, and how to enhance the leader role of the party.

The party cells are the bedrock which upholds our party, and the revolutionary outposts which defend our

socialism. The party cells are the bases for assimilating the party members as revolutionaries and working class, linking them with the party Central Committee, and achieving the blood-tie relationship between the party and the masses. They are the direct combat units for organizing and mobilizing the party members and working people to follow and implement the party's line and policy.

To strengthen the party cells is to strengthen the main body of our party and our revolution and an important guarantee for advocating and glorifying our socialism. All party cells must be strong so that our party becomes strong, and that the main body of our revolution can bear indomitable might. When party cells properly carry out their functions and roles, the superiority and vitality of our country's socialism can be highly demonstrated. [applause]

In his congratulatory message sent to the delegates of the meeting, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: With high responsibility and sense of honor, all the party cell secretaries should make their cells as loyal cells endlessly faithful to the party and as combat cells that vigorously organize and mobilize the masses to the struggle to defend, advocate, and glorify the socialist cause.

In order to make all the party cells endlessly faithful to the party and the leader, and in order to make them combat organizations for defending, advocating, and glorifying the socialist cause, the five major tasks of the party cell presented in the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's congratulatory message sent to the delegates of the meeting, and the pragmatic tasks presented by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il in his historic letter "Let Us Strengthen the Party Cells" sent to the participants of the national party cell secretaries training held in May 1991 should be thoroughly implemented. These are the basic duty and the most honorable and responsible revolutionary tasks of the party cell and cell secretaries today. [applause]

To uphold the unitary leadership of the party and the leader with loyalty is the very life of the party cells. [applause]

To guarantee the unitarity of leadership within the party is the fundamental principle of the party construction and activities. When all party cells become loyal cells endlessly faithful to the leadership of the party and the leader, the party can be strengthened and developed into an ever-victorious and indomitable revolutionary party.

The socialist cause is the cause of the working class, and also the cause of the leader and the party. The leadership of the party and the leader is the decisive guarantee for the victorious advance of the socialist cause. [applause]

Today, our party's cause, the chuche revolutionary cause, has been brilliantly inherited and is being developed under the outstanding and tested leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who has an excellent

appearance and qualification of the people-oriented leader [yongdoja]. [applause]

Our party has satisfactorily resolved [wonmanhui hae-gyol] the issue of inheriting leadership in compliance with the demand of the revolution's development and the popular masses' aspirations. This is the proudest achievement in party building and firmly guarantees the bright future and brilliant victory of our party and our revolution. [applause]

All party cell secretaries must persistently carry out the work to establish the party's monolithic leadership [yuilchok yongdo] system, cherish deep in their hearts great pride in upholding the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as the center of unity, the center of unity, and the supreme commander of the revolutionary armed forces, and uphold the party's leadership with loyalty, devotion, and single-mindedness. [applause]

To have single-hearted, unchanging loyalty toward the party, it is important for party cell secretaries and party members to positively learn from the firm attitude and position of Comrade Yi In-mo, the incarnation of faith and will, toward the leader [suryong]. Because Comrade Yi In-mo had an incomparable faith and will for his leader [suryong], his leader [chidoja], he adhered to to the end the revolutionary principle and clear conscience as a WPK member despite the enemy's harsh tortures and various appeasement ploys when he was serving his prison term behind the enemy lines for as many as 34 years. And, after entering the embrace of the socialist fatherland, he tried to repay the love and considerations of the party and the leader [suryong] and wrote refined dedicated poems and lyrics which extol the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as the savior of his destiny [unmyongui kuseju]. Those poems and lyrics impressed all people.

Party cell secretaries must substantially carry out the educational work of instilling a revolutionary outlook on the leader [suryong], an outlook on morality, and an outlook on life among the party members by closely linking this work to the work of learning from the firm attitude and position of Comrade Yi In-mo toward the party and the leader [suryong] and his high party spirits. In this way, party cell secretaries must raise the party members into indomitable communist revolutionaries who adhere to the resolves, which they conveyed when joining the party, share the same destiny with the party, and sincerely uphold the party and the leader [suryong] without any personal desire, change of mind, or hypocrisy under any circumstances or environment.

Loyalty toward the party and the leader [suryong] must be demonstrated in the struggle for revolution and construction. Party cell secretaries must have a revolutionary habit of unconditionally accepting and completely implementing the great leader's teachings, the dear comrade leader's words [malssum], and the party's lines and policies which embodied those teachings and words.

Party cells and party cell secretaries must positively make efforts to more thoroughly establish the revolutionary discipline under which the entire party, all the people, and the entire Army move like one under the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's monolithic leadership. They also must not allow the slightest phenomena to obstruct [chohae] the party's monolithic leadership but powerfully wage struggles to overcome [kukpok] them in a timely manner.

Party cells and party cell secretaries must make all party members impregnable fortresses and enthusiastic guns and bombs who resolutely defend the party and the leader [suryong] politically and ideologically by devoting their lives under any circumstances and environment. [applause]

Defending and maintaining the achievements by the party and the leader [suryong] and glorifying them generation after generation is an important demand for upholding the leadership of the party and the leader [suryong] with loyalty and completing our party's revolutionary cause to the end.

Party cells and cell secretaries should lead all party members and the working people so that they can firmly arm themselves with our party's revolutionary tradition, resolutely safeguard and defend it, and thoroughly embody it in their work and life. Those party cells which received the on-the-spot guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il should thoroughly implement the tasks presented at the on-the-spot guidance to demonstrate a model in all aspects.

It is the basic duty of party cells to foster party members to be resolute revolutionaries who carry out indomitable struggles for the party, for the revolution, and for the victory of the socialist cause by properly organizing and guiding party members' party life.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has indicated: Properly carrying out the organization and guidance for party members' party life is the basic duty of party cells and is also an important key to successfully solve all problems.

Party cells are the strongpoint of the party life of party members. They are also the basic unit which directly organize and guide their party life. Party cells should grasp the organization and guidance to party members' party life as the basis of party cells' work and concentrate great efforts on this. Thus, party cells should foster party members into indomitable revolutionaries who are infinitely loyal to the party and the leader [suryong] and who risk their lives to struggle for the victory of the socialist cause of chuche.

Party cells should strengthen the organization and guidance to the party life of cadres, who are the commanding members of the revolution, and, thus, should thoroughly revolutionize them. Party cells and cell secretaries should see to it that cadres who lead party lives under

their units become standard bearers and hands in upholding the party and the leader [suryong], enthusiastic communist revolutionaries who fight to the end with loyalty for the party and the leader with the firm determination to defend the revolutionary outposts assigned by the party at the risk of their lives, and genuine servants who devotedly serve the people.

Important in party life organization and guidance is to establish a voluntary and revolutionary party life habit among party members. Party members cannot live for even a moment nor maintain their political life apart from their party organization. Party cells should see to it that all party members emulate the lofty model of the view of the party organization that the great leader Comrade and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il have personally shown and, thus, respect and treasure party organizations and make active efforts to willingly receive the guidance and control of party organizations.

Party cells should see to it that party members are clearly aware of the regulations of the party and the rule of party life, lead their party life in accordance with these regulations and rule, and sincerely implement party organizations' decisions and assignments.

Party meetings, summing-up sessions of party life, and party lectures are important in party organizational and ideological life. Party cells should thoroughly do away with such phenomenon of sticking to unnecessary formalities and conducting empty talks in their general cell meetings and should see to it that all party members fully present their creative and constructive opinions at the general meetings by properly carrying out meeting preparations and operations. At the same time, party cells should also establish a strong discipline under which party members do not fail to implement the problems discussed and decided on at party cell meetings in a timely manner.

Party cells should lead party members so that they can sincerely and conscientiously present summaries at their party life summing-up meetings and frankly accept fellow comrades' criticism and make sincere efforts to correct their mistakes.

Party cells should properly hold study sessions and lectures in close combination with reality so that party members can obtain political nutrition and good knowledge and technology which can be used in carrying out revolutionary tasks. Party cells should correctly organize and guide party members' party life in close combination with the implementation of their revolutionary tasks so that all party members can play a leading and model role in the implementation of their revolutionary tasks.

It is the responsible duty of the party cell to make the broad masses firmly unite around the party by properly carrying out the work with the masses. The work with them is an important work to consolidate the party's mass-oriented foundation and to strengthen the main force of the revolution.

Our people were able to become ever-victorious in the ardent and harsh road of the revolution in which they had to go through a sea of fire and blood in fighting against Japan; conduct a fierce battle against the U.S. imperialists—who are proud of being the greatest power in the world; rise to their own feet again on the ruins of war in which everything was destroyed; and fiercely struggle against the imperialists who wanted to crush [apsal] our socialism. This is due to the single-hearted unity of all the people firmly united as one around the party and the leader [suryong].

Today our revolution is being vigorously advanced under the leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is endlessly loyal to the popular masses' cause for independence. Also, the tradition of single-hearted unity has been excellently inherited. [applause]

To firmly consolidate the great unity and cohesion of loyalty and filial piety which have been handed down generation after generation, we must lead all people to more firmly unite around the party by constantly concentrating great efforts on the work with the broad masses.

In carrying out the work with the masses, it is very important to enhance the role of party cells and the party cell secretaries who are directly engaged in the work with the masses and who live together with them. The party cells and the party cell secretaries must foster the popular masses to become the cornerstone [chosok] that can truly and constantly uphold the party and the leader [suryong] and to be the enthusiastic revolutionaries loyal to the socialist cause and not forgetful of their origins, by concentrating preferential efforts on the work with the masses, a class foundation of the party.

The party cells must lead the bereaved family members of the revolutionaries, the bereaved war family members, the family members victimized by enemy barbarities, and the key members of our party, including heroes and veterans, to set an example for their works and lives by excellently carrying out their pledge of loyalty made to the party during the national meeting of heroes, the national meeting of the family members of martyrs, and the national meeting of veterans, and to be endlessly loyal and dutiful to the party and the leader [suryong] generation after generation. [applause]

The party cells must vigorously carry out the work of making all agricultural working people become loyal to the party, the leader [suryong], and the socialist cause to the end by constantly strengthening the leadership role of the working class.

Youth are the successors to our revolution, flowers of the future, and the most powerful army units in our society. Only when the loyalty and revolutionary spirit of the previous generation who braved the ardent storm of the revolution under the leadership of the party and the leader [suryong] are constantly handed down to the next generation can our revolution's life be strongly retained and the socialist cause be endlessly consummated.

The party cells must foster all members of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK] to become the true vanguard fighters who resolutely safeguard the party and the leader [suryong] and take the lead in implementing our party's plans and intents after becoming five million rifles and bombs, as well as 5 million (Yi Su-poks), by actively backing the work of the primary LSWYK organizations to implement their pledge made to the party during the eighth meeting of the LSWYK. [applause]

The party cells must properly carry out the work with intellectuals so that they can properly carry out their honorable mission and duty with their high revolutionary awareness and clean communist consciousness, as the eternal companions, the faithful supporters, the outstanding advisers of our party, and as the warm supporters and the thorough implementors of party policy, thus brilliantly carrying out their pledge made to the party during the meeting of Korean intellectuals. [applause]

Party cells should properly carry out work with the masses of all strata who have different social and political life circumstances, upholding the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's noble politics of benevolence, so that they sincerely trust and follow our party and faithfully work, devoting their all for the party, the leader, the fatherland, and the people. [applause]

Party cells and cell secretaries should properly lead cadres to take the initiative, party members to play the leading and key role, and public organizations to vigorously wage work with their members in conformity with their duty and characteristics in further strengthening the singlehearted unity of the party and the revolutionary ranks by embodying our party's traditional work method in which one person indoctrinates and moves 10 persons, 10 persons indoctrinate and move 100 persons, 100 persons indoctrinate and move 1,000 persons, and 1,000 persons indoctrinate and move 10,000 persons.

Effecting constant innovations and upsurges in socialist construction by vigorously waging the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—is an important revolutionary task facing party cells. The three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—are the revolutions at the highest plane to completely realize the popular masses' independence. Therefore, the key and basic way of effecting revolutionary upsurges on a continuous basis in socialist construction lies precisely in vigorously waging the three revolutions.

Party cells should vigorously carry out the ideological revolution, grasping it as a most priority revolution. The ideological revolution is an important work which strengthens the main force of the construction of socialist and communist society by making all people revolutionary, assimilating them into the working class, making them socialist, and modeling them after the *chuche* idea. It is also the basis in human reform work.

Confrontation between socialism and capitalism is synonymous with ideological confrontation. The imperialists are strengthening more viciously than ever before the ideological and cultural offensives to break up the people's faith in socialism and to destroy the revolutionary ranks politically and ideologically.

To thoroughly smash ideological and cultural infiltration by imperialism and to firmly protect the purity of socialist ideology, it is imperative to give priority to the ideological revolution over all work and, thus, to firmly arm all party members and the working people with independent ideological consciousness.

The basis in carrying out the ideological revolution is to firmly arm all people with the *chuche* idea, which is the only guiding ideology of our party, the revolution, and socialism.

Party cells should constantly strengthen indoctrination in the *chuche* idea among party members and the working people so that they take the *chuche* idea as their firm faith and think, work, and live in accordance with the demands of the *chuche* idea wherever and whenever.

Party cells should resolutely struggle against all sorts of old and reactionary ideologies, including capitalist ideology, revisionism, dogmatism, and flunkeyism, and, thus, should prevent different ideologies running counter to the *chuche* idea from infiltrating into our society. Party cells should conduct ideological indoctrination work among party members and the working people in a substantial manner to make loyalty to the party and the leader the faith, conscience, morality, and routine life, to firmly arm them with the Korean-nation-is-first spirit, and to lead them to live our own style. Thus, party cells should foster party members and the working people to become enthusiastic revolutionaries and genuine patriots who struggle for the party, the leader, the grandeur and prosperity of the socialist fatherland, and the final victory of the *chuche* revolutionary cause, devoting their all.

Socialism is mankind's ideal. It is the rule of history that socialism wins victory in the struggle against capitalism.

Party cells and cell secretaries should conduct in various up-to-date forms and methods not only the indoctrination to plant firm faith in and strong will of the victory of the *chuche* revolutionary cause, the socialist cause, among party members and the working people, but also the indoctrination to lead them to view and judge all social phenomena from a working class viewpoint and from the revolutionary principle, to clearly know the inherent nature of imperialist aggression and the inevitability of defeat of capitalism, and to resolutely struggle for the victory of the socialist cause.

Party cells should conduct indoctrination to influence people substantially by positive examples to make the beautiful communist virtues of helping and leading each other, of being all for one and one for all, and of sharing joy and sorrow bloom further throughout the whole

society. At the same time, party cells should also fill the whole society with the noble and revolutionary ethos.

Party cells should concentrate great efforts on carrying out the cultural revolution so that all party members and the working people have high creative ability and enjoy a genuine socialist cultural life. The cultural revolution is a task to lead all people to enjoy a cultural life to their hearts' content by liberating them from the constraint of old culture, making them have a high technological and cultural level, and creating a socialist culture which serves the popular masses.

Party cells should actively contribute to making intelligentsia of the whole society by establishing a revolutionary study habit among party members and the working class. Party cells should assiduously build all work sites, villages, streets, and houses so that all the people can enjoy working and living under cultural circumstances and conditions.

In particular, party cells should thoroughly implement the five major tasks of completing electrification, the introduction of piped water services, and (urbanization) of rural areas to a higher level and of realizing the introduction of the central-heating system and the introduction of the gas system in rural villages. Thus, they should eliminate differences in living conditions between the urban and rural people.

Party cells should see to it that party members and the working people bring their wisdom and talent into full bloom in developing the socialist culture and enjoy their socialistic cultural life to their hearts' content with a lofty cultural ability.

Party cells at the front of socialist cultural construction, including education, science, culture, arts, public health, sports, should actively struggle to thoroughly implement our party's line of socialist cultural construction to fully demonstrate our nation's outstanding ability and wisdom. At the same time, party cells at this front should vigorously demonstrate the superiority of our own style socialism over capitalism in the scientific, technological, and cultural fields. [applause]

Developing socialist culture is an important condition to successfully blocking the imperialists' ideological and cultural infiltration. Party cells should vigorously organize and proceed the cultural life of party members and the working people in conformity with the ideological feelings of our people and with the demands of our revolution to block corrupt bourgeois culture from infiltrating our society.

Party cells should actively inspire party members and the working people into the implementation of the technological revolution and, thus, should lead them to effect new and great upsurges in socialist economic construction.

The technological revolution is the basic way of remolding nature, liberating workers from arduous

work, and providing the material and technological foundation that complies with the demands of the socialist, communist society. Party cells should vigorously inspire party members and the working people into implementing the technological revolution and, thus, should lift our science and technology to the advanced level of the world at the earliest possible date.

Based on the scientific analysis of today's situation and the present status of our country's socialist construction, our party has designated an adjustment year of three years and presented its economic strategy of thoroughly implementing the agriculture-first, light industry-first, and trade-first policy, of giving priority to the coal industry, power industry, and railway transport, and of developing the metal industry during this adjustment period.

The basic goal of our party's revolutionary economic strategy is to decisively solve the problem of the people's livelihood in the two to three years to come by concentrating efforts on developing agriculture, light industry, and trade; to regularize production in all sectors by giving priority to the leading sectors of the national economy; and to fully enhance the might of existing economic foundations.

Party cells and cell secretaries should vigorously wage the struggle to thoroughly implement our party's revolutionary economic strategy, holding aloft the slogan of loyalty, "What the party decides we will do." [applause]

Party cells should continue to struggle vigorously to carry out the technological revolution in rural areas, upholding the historic letter sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the National Agricultural Conference, so as to actively accelerate industrializing and modernizing agriculture.

Party members and agricultural working people of the rural economic sector should do farm work scientifically and technologically in accordance with the demand of the chuche farming method, with self-awareness as masters in charge of the country's food supply. By doing so, they should realize, without fail, the high goal of agricultural production presented by the party this year, which marks the 30th anniversary of the publication of the rural theses.

Party cells in the light industry sector should well maintain, strengthen, and modernize light industrial plants, and should operate all facilities at full capacity to produce various quality consumer goods at a large scale, upholding the party's light industry-first policy.

Party cells in various sectors of the national economy should actively support light industry and drastically increase the production of daily necessities and 3 August people's consumer goods in all units.

Party cells in all sectors and units of the national economy should actively inspire party members to struggle to produce many quality export items and to

develop processing trade by firmly preparing export item production bases and by actively exploring and mobilizing technological resources [kisul wonchon], upholding the party's trade-first policy.

Party cells and party members in the sector of trade with foreign countries should actively explore [kaechok] overseas markets and gain our credit in trade [muyok korae-so sinyongul cholchohi chikidorok hayoya], in conformity with changing environments.

In order to realize the party's strategic goals of economic construction, it is important to give priority to the coal and electric power industries and railway transportation, which are primary sectors of the national economy, as well as to develop the metal industry.

Party cells of the coal industry sector should vigorously struggle to firmly uphold our party and our socialism by increasing coal production. Party cells and party members of the electric power industry sector should use our existing power generation capability to the utmost and hasten the ongoing construction of many power plants, so that they can smoothly supply people's ever-increasing demand for electricity.

Party cells of the railway transportation sector should strengthen the sector's material and technological basis and completely implement the party policy on revolutionizing transportation so they can deliver materials required by each sector of the national economy in a timely manner.

Party cells of the metal industry sector should vigorously carry out the struggle to increase steel products, with the Chollima revolutionary spirit, which was demonstrated in the great postwar Chollima upswing period.

We should greatly display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude in order to completely implement the party's revolutionary economic strategies, to smash the imperialists' maneuver to apply economic sanctions [kyongje pongswoe chaektong], and to constantly effect upsurges in socialist construction.

All party members and working people [as heard] should organize and mobilize party members and working people for the struggle to completely implement the party's revolutionary slogan "Let us accelerate the general onward march of socialism with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude." They should also create a new, great revolutionary upsurge in all sectors of the national economy with the spirit of the nineties' speed added to Chollima, by finding what is lacking and creating what does not exist. [applause]

It is the party cells' important duty to reliably protect the socialist fatherland and revolutionary gains from the enemy's aggression. We must not, even for a moment, neglect the work of strengthening the national defense ability, under today's condition that the imperialists are

posing military threats against us and are viciously conducting war provocation maneuvers to crush our republic.

Party cells and party cell secretaries should help all party members and working people always maintain great revolutionary awareness to cope with the war provocation maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and help them make every preparation to firmly defend the socialist fatherland and revolutionary gains under any unexpected situation.

Party cells and party cell secretaries should firmly arm all party members and people with the chuche-oriented view of war and establish a social trait of valuing and learning from the military [kunsu] in a sincere attitude, so that they can make the whole country an impregnable fortress and make thorough material preparations to cope with any enemy attack. [applause]

Party cells should vigorously wage the organizational and political work to more highly display the traditional fine custom of military-civilian unity.

The fine custom of military-civilian unity, which blooms brilliantly in our country today, is the expression of one intention and one will of the entire Army and all the people to uphold General Kim Chong-il, our respected supreme commander, to the end. It is also the expression of their lofty idea and spirit to share the destiny with the party, no matter how violent a storm may blow. [applause]

Only when the military actively helps the people while the people sincerely support the military to achieve perfect harmony and unity, can the People's Army be strengthened and developed into an indomitable army and win victory in the fight with the enemy, regardless of how strong it may be.

Party cells should encourage all party members and workers to always love and care for soldiers of the People's Army as their own brothers and sons, who are defending the fatherland in snowstorms and cold rain. Thus, they should help the soldiers actively, sincerely, and warm-heartily.

If the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique provoke a new war, the Army and people, in firm unity with respected supreme commander Comrade Kim Chong-il, should rise, like a stern mountain, in the struggle to defend the party, the leader and popular mass-centered socialism of our own style which we gained with blood, and should land an exterminatory blow to the aggressors. Thus, we should again display dignity and honor of heroic Korea. [applause]

National reunification is the supreme national task which should no longer be delayed for our party and people. Upholding the 10-point programs for great unity of the whole country which was personally prepared and published by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and lodestar of national reunification,

party cells and cell secretaries should achieve the unity of the whole country. They should vigorously carry out the struggle to achieve national reunification in accordance with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, based on the confederal system.

We should make all party cells endlessly loyal to the party and the leader and the militant organization to staunchly defend and protect and carry to accomplishment the socialist cause, and should enhance more highly the role and responsibility of the party's cell secretaries.

By deeply cherishing a lofty pride and a sense of responsibility in being our party's core responsible for the lowest basic party organizations, all party cell secretaries should devotedly struggle to satisfactorily carry out the work for party cells.

For the party cell secretaries to fulfill their honorable and responsible missions and duties, they should completely and perfectly preserve loyalty, revolutionary spirit, principle, sense of responsibility, creativeness, sense of dedication, the mass spirit [kunjungsong], humanity, optimism, and integrity—the basic outlook defined by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il—and should make efforts to constantly enhance their political working level. [applause]

By cherishing the firm determination to share their destiny with the party forever, the party's cell secretaries should make loyalty to the party and leader their faith and constitution, and should struggle by dedicating their lives to the party, the leader, and victory of the chuche revolutionary cause, without the slightest degree of wavering or change of heart [pyonsim] in whatever trial they may face.

The party's cell secretaries should carry out all works in the interest of the party and revolution with the lofty revolutionary spirit and firm principle of the party and class, and should staunchly defend the party's policies and line. Thus, they should become the standard-bearers of the revolution and struggle to lead the masses at the van of the struggle to implement the party's policies and lines.

The party cell secretaries should endlessly love and respect the people with a precise outlook on the masses, and should become genuine servants who faithfully serve the people.

The party cell secretaries should always share the joys and pains of the people according to the demand of the slogan put forward by the party, "We serve the people," and should listen to their voices. The party's cell secretaries should strive to determine the difficulties and demands of the people with a motherly love and should resolve them in a timely manner.

The party cell secretaries should never wield power or expect privileges and special favors. Instead, they should always lead a clean and upright life.

The party cell secretaries should make constant efforts to enhance their political working level. Unless they constantly enhance their standard in compliance with the demand of developing realities, they cannot precisely organize and lead the party life of the party members nor can they rightfully organize and mobilize the party members to implement the party's policies.

By studying hard and making constant efforts, the party cell secretaries should firmly arm themselves with our party's chuche idea, policies, and lines. Thus, they should prepare themselves to become able functionaries with lofty working-level capabilities.

Party organizations at all levels, including city and county party committees, should make the conference of the party cell secretaries a meeting of the core party members who are unswervingly loyal to the party and to the leader, whose party spirit and working-class position are firm, who are trusted by the masses, and who have lofty, political, working-level ability. All party functionaries should go down to the party cells, and should properly help and substantively teach cell secretaries.

Our party treasures the party cell secretaries as its core and precious valuables. Through cell secretaries, our party is leading the party life of all cadre members and party members, and has forged blood ties with all people. Thus, our party organizes and mobilizes party members and workers to implement the party's policies and lines.

Trust in and expectations for the party cell secretaries by our party and people are indeed great. The participants in the meeting and all cell secretaries of the whole party should excellently fulfill their honorable missions and duties in the struggle to further strengthen our party and to defend, protect, and accomplish the chuche revolutionary cause—the socialist cause—and should meet without fail the lofty trust and expectations by the party and people. [applause]

Our revolutionary cause is just, and our victory is sure. As long as we have the ever-victorious, invincible revolutionary leadership of the great leader and great party, the immortal chuche idea, the heroic people firmly rallied behind the outstanding leader, the firm, self-reliant national economy, and the one-a-match-for-100 revolutionary armed forces, no strength in the world can block our victorious advance. [applause]

Our party and people will not retreat even a step from the revolutionary road which we chose ourselves, no matter how complex or how acute a situation may be created and no matter how grave the trial or difficulties of our revolution become. We will effect a greater victory in the future, as we have in the past, in the struggle to further glorify popular mass-centered socialism of our own style by following the wise leadership of the great

leader [widachan suryong] and outstanding leader [tag-wolhan yongdoja] with revolutionary optimism and with the firm conviction in the justness of our cause and of our victory. [applause]

Let us all vigorously fight to strengthen and develop our party into a glorious chuche-type revolutionary party forever in firm unity with the party Central Committee headed by the respected Comrade Kim Il-song by upholding the ever-victorious banner of the chuche idea. Let us all vigorously advance to the final victory of the socialist cause, the party's cause. [applause] [shouting of slogans. "Let us become the vanguard and shields to defend with our lives the great leader and dear comrade leader!" "All party cell secretaries should thoroughly carry to accomplishment the five-point tasks of the party cells!" "Let us uphold supreme commander Comrade Kim Chong-il with single-hearted unity!"]

Kim Il-song, Leaders Greet Party Cell Delegates

SK0504064694 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1200 GMT 4 Apr 94

[Excerpts] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song met and congratulated delegates of the conference of cell secretaries of the whole party. [passage omitted]

Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Political Bureau Presidium of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee; Comrades Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol, Kim Yong-chu, Kim Yong-nam, Choe Kwang, Kye Ung-tae, Chon Pyong-ho, Han Song-yong and So Yun-sok, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Kim Chol-man, Choe Tea-pok, Choe Yong-nim, Yang Hyong-sop, Hong Sok-kyong and Yon Hyong-muk, candidate members of the Political Bureau; Comrades Kim Chung-nin, So Kwan-hui, Hwang Chang-yop, Kim Ki-nam and Kim Kuk-tae, secretaries of the party Central Committee, were on hand. [passage omitted]

Birthday of Kim Il-song Marked Overseas

Mozambique Prepares To Celebrate

OW2803073294 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0505 GMT 28 Mar 94

[Text] Pyongyang, March 28 (KCNA)—A meeting was held in Maputo on March 21 to form the Mozambican Preparatory Committee for celebrating the 15th of April.

Minister of interior Manuel Jose Antonio was elected chairman of the committee.

He said in his speech:

The birthday of Comrade President Kim Il-song, the Great Leader, is a great common fete day of mankind.

The great president founded the chuche idea and has wonderfully built Korean-style socialism by applying it.

He has turned Korea into a socialist paradise where the entire people are evenly well off.

It is a great honor and joy for us to significantly celebrate the birthday of this great man.

It is our first and foremost duty to defend the socialism of Korea and support its cause of reunification.

We will discharge the duty of the preparatory committee by more significantly celebrating the birthday of Comrade President Kim Il-song.

April 1 to 20 was set as a period of celebrations at the meeting.

Celebration Held in Moscow

SK0404084494 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2200 GMT 2 Apr 94

[Excerpt] A meeting was held in Moscow on 1 April celebrating the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's birthday.

Present at the meeting were (Vladimir Tolstzikov), chairman of the Central Committee of the Russian Association for Friendship and Cultural Cooperation with the DPRK; vice chairmen of the association's Central Committee; a vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Commission for Russia's peace and today; figures of political, social, press, and academic circles of Russia; war veterans; and approximately 800 masses of various classes and strata.

The DPRK ambassador to Russia and embassy staff were also invited to the meeting. [passage omitted]

Foreign Groups Mark Birthday

SK0404113794 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 4 Apr 94

[Text] Pyongyang, April 4 (KCNA)—Public organizations and figures of different countries have published special issues of bulletins and statements on the occasion of the birthday of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The Togo-Korea Friendship Association recently released a special issue of its bulletin.

The bulletin said in an article entitled "President Kim Il-song Is Veteran of World Politics":

Comrade Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was known in the 1940s as the youngest state leader in the world.

Still now, when nearly half a century has passed since then, he is publicly recognized as the most experienced and authoritative veteran of world politics and leader.

In another article entitled "The President's Outlook on value of Happiness" the bulletin wrote that the whole life of President Kim Il-song is a history of love devoted to the people.

The Mozambican Committee for Friendship With the People of the DPRK and the Maputo City Committee of the Frelimo Party jointly issued a bulletin on the occasion of April 15.

Stephen Nkomo, Politburo member and secretary of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front, in a statement issued to the press on the occasion of the birthday of President Kim Il-song said President Kim Il-song is the genius of geniuses and the great of great.

He said the Korean people and the world people deeply respect, follow and hold him in high esteem because he has made immortal contributions to accomplishing the cause of independence of the popular masses with his distinguished idea, rare ability of leadership and noble popular virtues.

T.B. Mukherjee, president of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea, said in an interview with the KCNA correspondent in his country:

The chuche idea founded by President Kim Il-song holds the most brilliant place in his revolutionary activities, and it is of epochal significance in the development of human thought and the accomplishment of the cause of independence.

He enjoys deep respect of the world's progressive people for his undying exploits and contributions to the times and mankind.

It is the greatest fortune of the people aspiring after independence in the present era that they have President Kim Il-song.

Russian Group, Others Celebrate

SK0504115494 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014
GMT 5 Apr 94

[Text] Pyongyang, April 5 (KCNA)—The birthday of the great leader President Kim Il-song was celebrated in different countries.

A celebration meeting was held in Moscow on April 1.

Vladimir Tolstikov, chairman of the Central Council of the Russian Association for Friendship and Cultural Cooperation With the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in his opening address said that the people of the world are now significantly celebrating the birthday of President Kim Il-song. "His life is the life of an ardent patriot and an outstanding revolutionary," stressed Tolstikov.

Russian writer Vladimir Uspenskiy in his speech said:

"President Kim Il-song is the most distinguished leader in the international political circles. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea was founded and has been developed by the chuche idea founded by him. The Korean people are now advancing under the uplifted

banner of the chuche idea in face of the machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the reactionaries."

Alexandr Kobalyov, professor and doctor of philosophy at Moscow University, said:

"President Kim Il-song is a modest and unassuming true leader to the people. Under his wise leadership the Korean people have become a heroic people, a devoted people and a people strong in organisation.

"It is the desire of the Korean people to reunify the divided country in a peaceful way. The day is sure to come when the Korean people will acclaim President Kim Il-song at the plaza of reunification."

Meanwhile, DPRK book, photo and handiwork exhibitions, lecture sessions, seminars and film shows were arranged by the Stockholm Committee of the Communist Party-KPML (R) of Sweden, the Group for the Study of Kim Chong-il's works of Makerere University of Uganda, the Dar-Es-Salaam Teachers' Training College of Tanzania, the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association and the Dar-Es-Salaam Police College of Tanzania.

Foreign Groups To Participate in Arts Festival

SK0404082394 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0549
GMT 4 Apr 94

[Text] Pyongyang, April 4 (KCNA)—The April Spring Friendship Art Festival will soon open in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Foreign artistes and acrobats and Korean artistes overseas from five continents of the world will participate in the festival.

It is a traditional art festival which has taken place every year from 1982 in celebration of the birthday of the great leader President Kim Il-song, the 15th of April.

The number of the art troupes and artistes participating in the festival is increasing annually.

About 700 art and acrobatic troupes and tens of thousands of artistes from the five continents have participated in the eleven rounds of the festival held so far. Among them there were hundreds of famous artistes including international contest prize winners.

Last year, though a rigorous situation that might lead to a war any moment prevailed in Korea owing to the frenzied moves of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for a war of aggression, a large number of artistes of the world came to Pyongyang to participate in the grand festival. They included the Chinese symphony orchestra, a Cuban art troupe, folk song and dance troupes of Russia and Ukraine and other art and acrobatic troupes comprising international contest prize winners and famous artistes and overseas Korean artistes.

The songs, works of instrumental music, dances and circus pieces performed by them totalled more than 1,000.

Some 100,000 working people and artistes appreciated their performances at theatres in the city.

Art troupes from various countries and now arriving in Pyongyang.

Army Troupe Performs at House of Culture

*SK2903122594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1058
GMT 29 Mar 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, March 29 (KCNA)—The Song and Dance Ensemble of the Korean People's Army is giving performances at the February 8 House of Culture in Pyongyang amid the interests of the People's Army soldiers and the working people.

The colorful program includes the chorus "Our General Is the Greatest," the male vocal solo "Wherefrom Come Exploits", the dance "We Are a-Match-for-a-Hundred Soldiers" which present in strongly appealing artistic depiction the great appearance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as a brilliant commander, the loyalty of the People's Army soldiers who resolutely defend him with arms and their optimistic life.

The ensemble is the first stage art group of Korea formed in March 1947.

Since its foundation it has created more than 1,000 stage pieces of high ideological and artistic plane which cater to the requirements of the times and given 25,800 performances. During the fatherland liberation war (1950-1953), it put on stage "Song of the Defence of the Country", "To a Decisive Battle" and "My Song in the Trench" and other famous songs, rousing the People's Army soldiers to heroic feats.

The ensemble greeted the heyday in its development in the 1970s. In that decade Comrade Kim Chong-il indicated the orientation and ways of creation so that it might conduct art activities in keeping with its mission and gave a meticulous guidance to it.

Under his energetic guidance, it completed the creation of the revolutionary opera "A True Daughter of the Party", a people's prize laureate, in December 1971. The opera portrays heroine of the republic An Yong-ae, a nurse of the Korean People's Army who fought courageously during the Fatherland Liberation War with unfailing loyalty to the party and the leader. The opera has been performed on more than 1,100 occasions at home and abroad. It is still acclaimed by the audience for its high ideological and artistic level.

The ensemble has writers Sin Un-ho and Choe Chun-kyong who are "Kim Il-Song Prize" winners, people's actor Choe Chang-nim and people's actress Kim Ok-son,

who are singers, dancers Pak Ae-na and Hong Chong-hwa who are people's actresses and other veteran actors and actresses and promising new faces.

It has produced a merited male chorus and a merited Kayagum-accompanied singers group and it is playing a leading role in creating a new form of the song and dance performance in the country.

Vivid artistic presentation of the reality and militant dignified and grand style are what distinguish it from others.

The song and dance ensemble was awarded the Kim Il-song order, the supreme order of the DPRK, for its meritorious services in art creation.

Medicine Production Said To Top Quarterly Target

*SK0104151194 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502
GMT 1 Apr 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, April 1 (KCNA)—Great quantities of highly efficacious Koryo medicines are being produced by the General Bureau of Koryo medicine production in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

According to data available, pharmaceutical factories in various parts of the country hit the first quarterly target at 102.5 percent on the 29th.

The pharmaceutical factories under the Pyongyang municipal management bureau of Koryo medicine production have topped the daily and monthly quotas by expanding the equipment of the extracting and enriching processes and raising the standard of modernization.

The technicians and workers of the central district pharmaceutical factory have developed a new pharmaceutical material from medicinal herbs abundant in the country and introduced it in the production of widely-used medicines by pooling their creative wisdom and efforts.

The Yomju County pharmaceutical factory under the North Phyongan provincial management bureau of Koryo medicine production has turned out large quantities of highly efficacious medicines with selfmade bonding agents.

Pharmaceutical factories under the Kaesong municipal and South Phyongan provincial management bureaus of Koryo medicine production have produced much more tonics with insam (ginseng) and antlers as their main ingredients and widely used medicines than the plan.

Differing North, South Social Systems Viewed

*SK0104110294 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007
GMT 1 Apr 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, April 1 (KCNA)—The diametrically different social systems in the North and South of Korea represent a sharp contrast in the morality of the people.

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which is based on collectivism all the members of society devote their all for the country and people, the society and collective in a large harmonious family.

Some time ago, Yim Kwang-chol, a soldier of the Korean People's Army, covered a handgrenade with his body on the point of its explosion, saving several dozen comrades at the cost of his youthful life.

A coal miner Kim Kwang-ho threw himself under a coal car rolling down at breakneck speed to save more than sixty fellow workers and a schoolmistress Hwang Kil-yon died after saving children from drowning. They were honest persons of the times who dedicated their lives to the society, collective and comrades.

It is not uncommon that men and women become parents of orphans and sons and daughters of old folks with no one to support them and looked after them like Yu Chong-sil living in Haeju and Choe Hye-yong living in Pyongyang. Countless are stories about beautiful deeds of working people. To cite a few examples, Kim Yong-hui, a nurse at the Kim Man-yu Hospital, donated her cornea to a blind man to give him sight, and many medical workers donated their blood, flesh and bones without hesitation to save critical cases, and train conductresses Kwon Chong-hui and Pak Sun-yo found a brief-case containing more than 200,000 U.S. dollars and bank notes and returned it to its owner, Hatsushi Akirashi, sales director of the Nippon Union Air Service Company, Ltd.

But in South Korea, egoistic mode of life is prevalent in the society where the people think of only money, owing to the infiltration of the American way of life and the anti-popular policy pursued by the authorities.

A girl O Chong-hwa in Chinju, South Kyongsang Province, stabbed her mother to death for money and valuables, a young man in Iri, North Cholla Province, knocked down his father before rushing to a bank and Ho Nam-kil murdered his son with a dagger in Puchon, Kyonggi Province. Such crimes are reported every day.

Yi Chong-in in Yongdungpo-tong, Seoul, strangled his old parents, saying they were burdensome, profiteers of the Kuro Hospital attached to the Korea University threw away a moribund patient on to the street when he, without a guardian, could not pay the doctor's fee and young men and women killed their girlfriends or boyfriends for a few dollars.

The South Korean ruling quarters, far from protecting the orphans, sell them off to other countries to gain foreign currency. The exported children average four thousand annually.

To the astonishment of the people, wives of the privileged quarters form "gambling gangs playing for heavy stakes running into hundreds of millions of won," and unhesitatingly commit crimes, travelling everywhere.

If such vices are to be cleared away, the working people must become the master of the country.

South Korea

Foreign Minister Interviewed on DPRK Issue
SK0504135294 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 1233 GMT 5 Apr 94

[Interview with Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu by KBS anchorman Yi Yun-song—live]

[Text] [Yi Yun-song] There are increasing voices worrying about the disarray in the government in dealing with the North Korean nuclear issue. They worry because the departments and officials of the government are expressing different views. We requested an urgent interview with Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu who returned home yesterday from his visits to China, the United States, the UN Headquarters, and Japan.

How are you, Mr. Minister? You were on the spot when the UN Security Council issued its presidential statement. How would you appraise it?

[Han Sung-chu] The UN Security Council's action came in the form of a presidential statement. It is more important how many countries supported it and how strong the wording of the statement is than the form itself, whether it is the presidential statement or a council resolution. The permanent member states, including China, and all the 10 nonpermanent member states supported the presidential statement. Therefore, the statement has considerable weight. With the participation of China in the efforts to resolve the nuclear issue, the success of the presidential statement is appreciable.

[Yi] The preconditions for the U.S.-North Korean high-level talks were North Korea's acceding to the inspection and the inter-Korean exchange of special envoys. There are views expressed, from the government, particularly the Foreign Ministry, that the envoy exchange can be withdrawn from the preconditions. What really is happening to this issue?

[Han] The Foreign Ministry has never come up with that policy. There is no change in our government's position. Our position, as well as the U.S. position, remains unchanged that the third round of U.S.-North Korean talks can only be held after the envoy exchange is made.

[Yi] North Korea rejected the UN Security Council's presidential statement as soon as it was issued. North Korea says that it cannot accede to the resumption of inspections. Furthermore, it claims that it should normalize its nuclear activities. What is the government measure to cope with this?

[Han] North Korea is very repulsed by the UN Security Council's presidential statement. North Korea seems to

be perturbed by the participation of China in the issuance of the statement. We will endeavor with continuous discussion and cooperation with the United States, Japan, China, and all other countries concerned, so that the objective of the UN Security Council's presidential statement may be fulfilled.

[Yi] Attention is focused on the recent remarks by U.S. Defense Secretary Perry, who said that North Korea has already developed two nuclear weapons. What is your view of this?

[Han] Secretary Perry is concerned that his remarks are often reported with exaggeration. He has never said, commenting on the North Korean nuclear capability, that North Korea has two nuclear weapons. One has no proof supporting one's statement on the number of the nuclear weapons North Korea has. We have to make efforts to prevent North Korea from making any further development of nuclear weapons.

Officials Criticized for DPRK Issue Confusion

SK0504070494 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean

5 Apr 94 p 5

[From the "Reporter's Eye" column, by Pak Kyong-kyun]

[Text] Even if the confusion were created on purpose, it is difficult to imagine any more confusion resulting from the series of extremely inconsistent remarks made recently by high-ranking government officials over the North Korean nuclear issue.

In a news conference on 29 March for reporters from home and abroad during President Kim Yong-sam's visit in China, Ambassador to China Hwang Pyong-tae made remarks which amounted to saying that "the United States cannot apply sanctions against North Korea without China's cooperation," which were contrary to the atmosphere the government was trying to induce of China joining sanctions against North Korea.

This was followed with Ambassador Hwang's flurry to withdraw his remarks. Chong Chong-uk, senior presidential aide for foreign affairs and security, also tried to mitigate the public stir caused by Hwang's remark by saying that "Ambassador Hwang's remarks were a mistake," but that came only after we had lost face on an international scale.

Even before the swell of Ambassador Hwang's remark had been quelled, another bout of confusion took place domestically on the evening of 3 April. Attending the discussion session between ruling party and opposition lawmakers at the Academy House in Suyuri, Seoul, Vice Foreign Minister Hong Sun-yong revealed that the government may consider amending its policy on realizing a South-North envoy exchange prior to North Korea-U.S. talks.

On the morning of 4 April, however, Chong Chong-uk said that "Vice Minister Hong's remarks reflect his personal opinion only" and strongly denied the remarks by saying that "It is absolutely false." During a monthly morning meeting, Yi Yong-tok, deputy prime minister and minister of the National Unification Board, also expressed extreme displeasure by saying: "It is true that people who lack experience have made some verbal mistakes." Even Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu, who is visiting Japan, stressed: "There is no change in the government policy that the envoy exchange should be realized before the third round of North Korean-U.S. talks." Within the space of one day, the minister and vice minister of one ministry were saying almost the exact opposite thing. In February, Minister Han also experienced having to withdraw his remark that "he would consider a flexible method for deciding on a date and form for an envoy exchange" because of strong opposition from the other offices involved, such as Chongwadae [presidential office], the National Unification Board, and the Agency for National Security Planning.

Even with the issuance of a statement by the UN Security Council president, our policy on North Korea remains in disorder with inconsistent remarks being made by government officials irrespective of rank. Not to speak of public criticism, one worries about how our negotiation partner, North Korea, must view this panorama of confusing developments in our policy on the North Korean issue.

Vice Minister Remarks Spark NUB 'Displeasure'

SK0504061094 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean

5 Apr 94 p 4

[By An Hui-chang from the "News Behind the News" column]

[Text] With the people's criticism of the government's diplomatic policy regarding the North Korean nuclear issue which has been in a state of confusion, the National Unification Board [NUB] expressed strong displeasure over the remarks of Vice Foreign Minister Hong Sun-yong suggesting withdrawal of the condition for an "envoy exchange first."

In a regular Monday morning meeting on 4 April, Yi Yong-tok, deputy prime minister and minister of the NUB, said: While the government has coped effectively with the North Korean issue ever since it declared its withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty by relegating work to each relevant office, people with less training have erred.

Thus, he expressed his displeasure as head of the diplomatic and security team.

Concerning the phrase "people with less training" mentioned by Deputy Prime Minister Yi, a relevant official at the NUB said that this phrase refers to Hwang Pyong-tae, ROK Ambassador to the PRC, who invoked public criticism for raising the "untimely theory of

attaching importance to China," and to Vice Foreign Minister Hong, who revealed a readiness to "withdraw" the condition of "envoy exchange first" during a recent debate with National Assemblymen.

DPRK Reportedly Sends U.S. Letter on Envoys

SK0504083194 Seoul YONHAP in English 0821 GMT
5 Apr 94

[Text] Seoul, April 5 (YONHAP)—North Korea sent a letter to the United States in late March, saying it is willing to accept further inspection of its nuclear sites by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) if the U.S. withdraws a precondition of exchanging special envoys between Seoul and Pyongyang, a senior government official here said on Tuesday.

Washington has called on North Korea to exchange special envoys between Seoul and Pyongyang as a precondition to resume a third round high-level talks between the U.S. and North Korea.

North Korean Vice Foreign Minister Kang Sok-chu sent the letter to the U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Robert Gallucci, the official said.

Both Kang and Gallucci are chief negotiators of North Korea and the U.S., respectively, at the high-level talks between North Korea and the U.S.

The U.S. Government informed South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu of the North Korean proposal, who visited the U.S. recently, and Han and his U.S. counterpart Warren Christopher discussed the matter, but gained no conclusion, the official said.

President: Nations Consult With Seoul on DPRK

SK0504093794 Seoul YONHAP in English 0915 GMT
5 Apr 94

[Text] Pochon, South Korea, April 5 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam said on Tuesday that four neighboring countries—the United States, Japan, China and Russia—will not make any decision related to North Korea's nuclear problem without consultation with South Korea and that every clause of the United Nations Security Council president's statement to North Korea on March 31 was drawn up after close consultation with South Korea.

Kim, who is visiting Pochon, northeast of Seoul, to plant trees, had a lunch with officials of the Forestry Administration and local administrations, saying "the four neighboring countries decided to divide the Korean peninsula in the past without considering the will of the Korean people, but now these countries are consulting with us on all matters related to the Korean peninsula."

"China considers South Korea as an important partner in many respects and Russia becomes an important country to have good ties with us," Kim said.

DPRK-U.S. Ties Said Key to Nuclear Issue

SK0404051794 Seoul YONHAP in English 0508 GMT
4 Apr 94

[Text] Pusan, April 4 (YONHAP)—A nationwide group of university student activists has decided that improving relations between North Korea and the United States, rather than putting pressure on Pyongyang, holds the key to breaking the nuclear impasse.

The decision was made at a meeting of the Korea Federation of University Student Unions (Hanchongnyon), called to set a course of action for unification and other political "struggles" this year.

Hanchongnyon, led by its Chairman Kim Hyon-chun of Pusan University, said that the North has adopted a flexible and firm strategy and "efficiently destroyed a scheme by the United States and imperialists to isolate North Korea despite adverse international conditions against it since announcing its intention to leave the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty."

"It appears that North Korea could get a firm reply from the United States for the improvement of relations (with Washington) and receive (U.S.) assistance including light-water nuclear reactors," it said. "Such a resolution (of the nuclear problem) means normalization of U.S.-North Korean ties," it said.

Hanchongnyon's statement is being read as an indication that leftist student activists intend to adopt the "anti-U.S., pro-North Korean policy" of past student movements despite the recent threat of war by Pyongyang.

Minister Briefs President on U.S., Japan Trip

SK0504012394 Seoul YONHAP in English 0109 GMT
5 Apr 94

[Text] Seoul, April 5 (YONHAP)—Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu briefed President Kim Yong-sam Tuesday on the results of his trips to the United States and Japan.

Han flew directly to Washington from Beijing after accompanying President Kim on a state visit to China, briefing U.S. officials on the outcome of Kim's summit with Chinese leaders and discussions on the North Korean nuclear crisis.

The foreign minister was at the United Nations for negotiations when the Security Council approved a presidential statement demanding that North Korea allow further international nuclear inspections.

Han is said to have told President Kim about Seoul-Washington discussions on what to do about the joint military exercise "Team Spirit" this year and their future road map in dealing with Pyongyang.

Officials said Kim emphasized the importance of the coordination channel among South Korea, Japan and the United States and the need for a peaceful solution to the nuclear problem.

Countermeasures Against Scud Missiles Discussed

SK0504060294 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
28 Mar 94 p 5

[Report by Yu Yong-won]

[Text] As tension is heightening due to the North Korean nuclear issue, there is growing concern over an attack by North Korea's Scud B and Nodong No. 1 missiles.

Even though the United States plans to deploy Patriot missiles to the U.S. Forces stationed in the ROK in April, questions are being raised regarding the capability of effectively destroying North Korea's ground-to-ground missiles.

As if he had sensed the anxiety, Minister of National Defense Yi Pyong-tae gave a relatively detailed explanation on countermeasures against a Scud and Nodong No. 1 attack to the Standing Committee of the National Assembly on 23 March.

Minister Yi explained that once the Scud is launched, its camouflaged camp would be exposed. It would take more than two and a half hours to move to another camp and prepare for a second launching. Therefore, the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces could locate the launcher through its surveillance system and immediately attack the launcher with Air Force fire power, special combat units, and guided missiles.

Minister Yi admitted there is a limit to this strategy because after the first Scud or Nodong No. 1 is launched, only a passive defense using the Patriot is possible and a preemptive attack is not possible. The Scud launcher loaded on a big vehicle must be moved to another place once it launches a missile to prevent an attack by its opponent.

Therefore, the only way for the ROK and U.S. Forces to repulse the first Scud attack is to identify its location using the U.S. ultra-red ray detective intelligence satellite right after the launching and intercept the missile with a Patriot.

After the first Scud launching, the hide-and-seek game between the Scud launcher vehicle and the ROK-U.S. Combined Force's Scud-hunting vehicle begins. While the Scud launcher is moved and preparing for the second attack, the ROK-U.S. Forces will begin the search using the U.S. intelligence satellite and various kinds of aerial surveillance devices, including the E8 and E3C, which are able to detect the movement of ground vehicles from the air.

The weakest point of the Scud is that it requires more than two and a half hours to refuel and prepare for the second launching.

Military officials believe that considering the ROK-U.S. Forces' intelligence capability, it will be possible to discover the launcher before the second launching.

It is easy to destroy the Scud launcher once it is discovered. An air attack by fighter-bombers and Apache helicopters, or bombing by infiltrated special units are possible.

The "Scud hunting system" was designed during the Gulf war in 1991. The United States had overlooked the threat of Iraqi Scuds and later had difficulties destroying them after civilian damage had increased. Considering North Korea's hilly terrain, which provides more cover than deserts, most specialists view that the Scud hunting will be more difficult than during the Gulf war.

Military officials stressed that although the Scud and Nodong No. 1 pose a great threat, militarily, they are less a threat than multiple rockets and fighter-bombers.

The Scud has low accuracy—sometimes it lands 1 km away from the target—and its warhead weighs only 660 kg—less than the total weight of bombs carried by one average fighter-bomber.

Considering that ground-to-ground missiles such as the Scud had substantial effect in actual combat, including the psychological effect by attacks on big cities, some military officials pointed out that better full-scale countermeasures against the Scud should be developed in case North Korea attacks Seoul.

Institute on Ability To Counter DPRK Attack

SK0504080694 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 5
Apr 94 p 2

[Text] It has been learned that the war capacity of the ROK forces, including the U.S. Forces stationed in the ROK, is 71 percent of that of North Korea, and a simulated war scenario has come to a conclusion that in the event North Korea commits a full-scale southward aggression, ROK forces are capable of defending themselves for 10 days after the commencement of a war without additional U.S. troops.

Attending a forum of ruling and opposition party lawmakers regarding the North Korean nuclear issue held at Academy House in Suyuri, Seoul, Chong In-kyun, president of the Defense Research Institute explained countermeasure scenarios against aggression by North Korea. He said, "However, approximately 350,000-strong reinforcement troops must be quickly deployed after 10 days. The ROK and the United States have discussed a deployment plan for immediate deterrence troops using the early warning system to complement such weaknesses."

President Chong also said, "The immediate deterrent troops will be Navy and Air Force troops in the initial stage. Four hundred to 500 ultra-modern Air Force planes can take off from U.S. bases in Japan to secure air supremacy within three days after the commencement of the war. A carrier-based naval force can also be deployed within a week. A substantial reinforcement of ground

forces could take one to two months but the airborne forces and marine brigade should be deployed sooner."

Regarding the assumed damage in the first 10 days after the commencement of the war, President Chong estimated: "The friendly forces will lose 15 percent of the front forces and the aggressor forces will lose 20 percent of the committed forces."

President Chong added: "Even if North Korea had nuclear weapons, it would never use them unless it is determined to cause common destruction. The 1,000-tonnes of biochemical weapons are more of a threat than nuclear weapons."

Daily on Kim Il-song Praise for Kim Chong-il

SK0504005094 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Apr 94 p 2

[Text] Amidst some doubts abroad about the transfer of power, North Korean leader Kim Il-song has been praising up his eldest son and heir-apparent, Chong-il, for his "simplicity and frugality."

In the latest issue of NODONG SINMUN, the Workers' (Communist) Party organ, the senior Kim was quoted as saying that he felt a lump in his throat whenever he saw the junior Kim wearing a plain jacket and that people should lead a plain lifestyle like him.

Kim also said that Comrade Kim Chong-il does not care much to appear in the limelight, as he thinks all he has to do is to give devoted servitude to the people and the nation.

Earlier, the senior Kim also told the party rank and file that Kim Chong-il was "the people's leader" fit to succeed him.

In a letter to a national conference of "party cell secretaries" which opened in Pyongyang March 31, the North Korean top leader said that the cause of the party was "honorably carried on under the leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il who possesses excellent personality and qualities as the people's leader," according to the Korean Central Broadcasting Station.

More on Kim Il-song Lapel Badge Disappearance

SK0504005994 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Apr 94 pp 2, 3

[Text] The ubiquitous badge featuring North Korean President Kim Il-song has disappeared from the lapels of North Korean officials attending international conferences, fueling speculation as to what the development signifies.

Rep. Pak Chong-su, who led a South Korean delegation to the 91st International Parliamentary Union (IPU) meeting in Paris, said last week he noticed that all nine members of the North Korean delegation were not wearing the Kim Il-song badge.

In addition, all six North Korean representatives at a Paris meeting of the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization (Unesco) did not wear the badge, according to Pak.

The absence of the badge, the symbol of Kim Il-song's "chuche (self-reliance)" ideology, is drawing attention because all North Korean officials had until recently worn one as though it were a bodily appendage, Pak said.

"It is a big change, considering the rigidity and inflexibility of North Korean regime and society," Pak said.

Pak speculated that North Korea's leaders may be preparing "a grace period" during a transition of power from Kim Il-song to his son and heir-apparent, Kim Chong-il.

Chongnyon Official on Kim Chong-il's Power

SK0504102894 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0955 GMT 5 Apr 94

[Text] Ho Chong-man, responsible vice chairman of Chongnyon [General Association of Korean Residents in Japan], today expressed his view that Kim Chong-il, secretary of the North Korean Workers Party, has completely been delegated full power—political, economic, and military—from his father Kim Il-song. Ho Chong-man said this at the Japan Socialist Party's Japan-Korean Committee general meeting held today at the First Lawmakers Hall of the Japanese Diet.

North Koreans' Situation in PRC, Russia Viewed

SK0204074894 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Apr 94 p 2

[Text] The government plans to send a team to China this month to look into the allegedly desperate state of North Koreans roaming around the country after slipping out of North Korea.

The move follows reports that not a small number of North Koreans live in fear of being caught and sent back to North Korea.

And North Korean agents are said to be on their trail.

They are not protected by the Chinese authorities because of an extradition pact between Beijing and Pyongyang.

According to recent press reports, it is estimated that the number of North Koreans in this pathetic state comes to a few thousands.

Most of them left North Korea to escape abject poverty.

Some of them carry poison to put an end to their own lives in case of arrest because this means an outright deportation and subsequent capital punishment in North Korea.

Meantime, the National Assembly has decided to send a parliamentary team to Russia to help with the fate of North Korean loggers who deserted the logging camps run by North Korea in Siberia.

They are also roaming around in Russia, hoping to escape the reach of North Korea. Most of them are learned to be seeking shelter in South Korea.

The South Korean government is studying ways of accepting them because the Russian authorities are said to be ready to help them leave Russia for South Korea.

But the situation is said to be a little different for the North Koreans hiding in China because of the still strong ties between Beijing and Pyongyang.

Notwithstanding, the government cannot turn its eyes away from the terminal situation where the North Koreans find themselves in, government officials said.

Number of 'Escapees' on Increase

SK0304053394 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
3 Apr 94 p 2

[By staff reporter Pak Song-yong]

[Text] In February, a letter from G. Toloraya, Russian minister and deputy chief of mission in Seoul was delivered to THE KOREA TIMES. It was about North Korean escapees from logging camps in Siberia. In the letter, he said, "It is up to the government of the Republic of Korea to determine whether to accept them as refugees or not," apparently tossing the ball into Seoul's court.

"The escapees are free to go to South Korea. And needless to say, the Russian authorities do not restrict or prevent foreign nationals from exercising their rights, including the right of political asylum," he continued.

According to government sources, hundreds of North Korean have escaped from logging camps in Siberia notorious for their substandard working conditions. Since their escapes from what are often dubbed "concentration camps," they have been wandering around in Russia seeking settlement there or defection to South Korea.

Currently, an estimated 15,000 to 25,000 North Koreans are working at 16 logging camps in Russia, which are run by the Pyongyang government under a contract with the Russian government. And recently the number of North Korean escapees from North Korea into China is also reported to have been on a sharp increase.

News reports say that about 1,000 to 2,000 North Koreans have fled into China but exact number is hard to determine because they are hiding from North Korean intelligent authorities' manhunts. A rumor has even been spreading in the Korean autonomous prefecture in Yanbian, China that North Korean escapees have set up "Korean villages" in the deep forests there. "Because of the severe food shortage in Hamkyong and Yangso provinces in North Korea, it is common for residents

there to cross the border after getting travel permits to secure food, and many of them don't go back to their hometowns," said a ranking government official.

The North Korean escapees in Russia and China are not "protected." Under the Convention and the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, escapees from logging camps have the right to escape to Russia or third countries and if Russia refuses to cooperate, they can appeal to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR].

The Seoul government has asked the UNHCR for help and discussion with the Russian government to solve the problem is underway. But the protocol faces an apparent limitation. And the government also fears it could provoke North Korea at this time when the tension between the two sides is extremely high because of the nuclear issue.

The state of the North Koreans who have escaped to China is worse because the Beijing government has not signed the convention or the protocol on refugees and it has an extradition pact with the Pyongyang government. The Chinese authorities repatriate North Korean escapees, regarding them as criminals who have violated the immigration law.

There are lots of "political problems" in South Korea getting Chinese help in solving the "humanitarian" issue. Meantime, the government plans to send a fact-finding team to China this month, hoping to find a solution in the interest of the desperate North Koreans. Besides this, a parliamentary team is to visit Moscow in order to help the roaming loggers come to South Korea if they so wish.

The move follows public outcries that the government should not turn its eyes away from the desperate situation of Koreans on the ground that the humanitarian value is universal, overriding political considerations. In a recent meeting of a panel of the National Assembly, lawmakers lambasted the government for not taking any action for the Korean wanderers. They demanded that the government should be resolute in helping the Koreans even at the expense of hurting North Korea. (endall) 3 Apr cb/ramirez/NCB53034.05/dr610304.13/cb 03/0534z Apr BT #2068 NNNN

Officials on DPRK Supreme People's Assembly

SK0504025394 Seoul YONHAP in English 0246 GMT 5
Apr 94

[Text] Seoul, April 5 (YONHAP)—The Supreme People's Assembly of North Korea will meet Wednesday [6 April] amid rising tensions after the United Nations Security Council issued a presidential statement urging Pyongyang to allow further inspection of its nuclear sites.

The seventh meeting of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly, a two-day affair, is likely to express its position on the council's presidential statement, South Korean Government officials said Tuesday.

The North's chief constitutional organization will also issue statements on the country's nuclear and foreign policies, they said.

"We expect the Supreme People's Assembly to stick to the North Korean Government's hard-line policy of rejecting further inspection of their nuclear sites rather than complying with the Security Council's warning," said an official.

The prediction was based on a North Korean Foreign Ministry statement issued Monday that Pyongyang would resume "peaceful nuclear activities" if the international community continued to apply pressure.

"It is not likely that Kim Il-song will take measures to transfer power to his heir-apparent Kim Chong-il during the upcoming assembly meeting," the official added.

As the top constitutional body of North Korea, the Supreme People's Assembly has the authority to elect and impeach party and government officials including the state president, craft government policies and approve the state budget.

Opposition Alleges Seoul Bowd to U.S. Pressure

SK0204025094 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Apr 94 p 2

[Text] Opposition lawmakers yesterday alleged that South Korea has bowed to U.S. pressure and has agreed to further lower import tariff rates on 33 American farm products from the current 40 percent to 20 percent on average. During a session of the National Assembly agriculture committee, two Democratic Party (DP) lawmakers said the agreement was included in the "side letter" between the two countries with regard to modification of the nation's final schedule of tariff concessions in the farming sector.

Citing a report on tariffs on agreed items between Korea and the United States submitted by the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry to the Assembly committee, Reps. Yi Kil-chae and Yi Kyu-taek insisted that the Seoul government made considerable tariff concessions to the United States on major agricultural items through the side letter.

Among the 33 items dropped in the agreement are wheat, corn chips, sweet corn and almonds. For example, they said, tariff rates on wheat will be lowered from the current 10 percent to 3 percent.

Rep. Yi contended that the nation's farming industry is expected to be dealt a serious blow by an influx of American farming goods in the wake of a sharp reduction of tariffs.

Rep. Yi urged the government to make public the full contents of the side letter, saying that there is a possibility that the two countries might have made another secret agreement.

Another DP lawmaker Kim Yong-chin charged that the government failed to keep its promise not to revise the final country schedule, calling for the National Assembly

to immediately set up a fact-finding team to probe into why the government modified the schedule.

The team also should discover the truth about whether there was any secret negotiations between Seoul and Washington to open the domestic farming market wider, Kim claimed.

DP lawmaker Kim Chang-kon criticized the government for its revision of the final country schedule, saying that the government had cheated farmers and forced them to sacrifice. He demanded that President Kim Yong-sam offer an apology to the public and dismiss relevant ministers.

In response to lawmakers' allegations, a spokesman of the agriculture ministry said the 33 farming products are the items under which the two countries had already agreed to reduce tariff rates during bilateral negotiations in December 1993.

Testifying before the committee, Kim Yang-pae, the minister of agriculture, offered an apology to the public, saying that he feels sorry for creating "unnecessary" misunderstanding by failing to make public the modifications of the country schedule. But Kim dismissed some allegation that South Korea made further concessions through the side letter as totally untrue. He told lawmakers that the side letter was exchanged between ambassadors of the two countries to guarantee the bilateral agreements and there is no secret agreement with any country.

Paper Recounts 4 Apr U.S. Meeting on Trade

SK0504112994 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 5 Apr 94 p 2

[Report by Washington-based correspondent Chin Chang-uk]

[Text] The U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) on 4 April said that it will be prudent in applying the recently revived Super 301.

Peter Collins, assistant deputy representative of the USTR, said this at the ROK-U.S. trade talks held in Washington that day. He said that regarding international unfair trade practices, the United States will first make an effort to solve the dispute through the World Trade Organization (WTO) and will be as prudent as possible in the application of the Super 301. In the first-day sitting, the two sides discussed the pending issues, such as the easing of regulatory measures for the ROK automobile market, the term of distribution for heat-treated refrigerated sausage, the annual antidumping investigation of ROK-made television cathode-ray tubes by the United States.

The U.S. side positively appraised the action taken by the ROK Office of National Tax Administration deleting the space in the taxation data form requiring the foreign car owners to fill in the type of their cars, and demanded again that the tariff be lowered for foreign cars. The U.S. side also claimed that because of the ROK Health and Social Affairs

Ministry's alteration of interpretation of regulations on the heat-treated refrigerated sausage, \$1 million worth of U.S. sausage awaiting customs clearance at Pusan port is about to be dumped as inedible. In this connection, the U.S. side protested the abrupt alteration of regulations.

The United States has been exporting the heat-treated sausage to the ROK with a 90-day distribution period in refrigeration, but the ROK Government claims that the heat-treated sausage should not be allowed to be distributed in refrigeration after 30 days.

The ROK side made an issue of the U.S. delay in its annual investigation of ROK-made television cathode-ray tubes, thereby delaying the opportunity for the revocation of the antidumping charges. Hence, the ROK side demanded an early annual investigation.

South African Minister Discusses Trade Ties

MB0104195494 Johannesburg Afrikaans Stereo Radio Network in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 1 Apr 94

[Text] Manpower Minister Leon Wessels says he hopes that the new government will extend its trade ties to countries in Southeast Asia, including South Korea. He said in Seoul that South Africa has in the past virtually ceased trade with eastern countries due to isolation. Mr. Wessels and three other South African officials are on a two-day visit to South Korea to discuss trade ties between the two countries.

Prime Minister Apology for Uruguay Round Issue

SK0504021594 Seoul YONHAP in English 0210 GMT 5 Apr 94

[Text] Seoul, April 5 (YONHAP)—Prime Minister Yi Hoe-chang apologized to the nation Tuesday over the controversy surrounding the modification of Seoul's country schedule for the Uruguay Round (UR) agreement.

"I am truly sorry for the failure of the government to let the people know the correct contents (of the modification), giving rise to misgivings," Yi said.

In a statement, the premier said he had to acknowledge a loophole that existed in the government's initial negotiations with UR authorities.

The government ought to have included supplemented and corrected items in its initial schedule during the UR negotiations last December, he said.

It also was a mistake, Yi said, to not have given a clear explanation of a supplemented and corrected final UR schedule, thus making the final schedule look as if it ran

counter to the government's earlier statement that "the established UR schedule cannot be modified through renegotiation."

The prime minister said, however, that the UR schedule was supplemented due to the efforts of working-level officials from the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry seeking to obtain a better deal for Korean farmers.

"In fact, we have been able to secure a substantially better outcome than the original agreement of last Dec. 15," he said.

Yi said it was not that the Ministry had changed the original agreement: All it did was simply supplement or correct those clauses which needed to be supplemented in terms of interpretation, he said.

Therefore, he said, the supplements and corrections cannot be taken as a change made through renegotiation of the existing agreement.

Saying that the government would strive to develop rural areas with the UR accord serving as an impetus, Yi asked the people to understand the government and help it surmount rural problems.

Overseas Clergyman's Plan To Return 'Doomed'

SK3103122894 Seoul YONHAP in English 1052 GMT 31 Mar 94

[Text] Seoul, March 31 (YONHAP)—An overseas South Korean clergyman's plan to visit the home country is doomed to fail due to objection by government authorities.

The government is loath to allow the home visit of Rev. Yi Yong-pin, 68, active in Germany, on the ground that he had engaged in pro-North Korean activities abroad.

Yi, an outspoken critic of the past authoritarian regimes, had not been allowed into the country for decades in the past.

An official of the "committee for the promotion of Rev. Yi Yong-pin's return home" in Seoul said his committee on Thursday received a notification that the government would not allow Rev. Yi's return home unless he repents in writing of the "seditious activities" he made while visiting North Korea.

"The government notification is something unexpected. But, we will go ahead with the plan to have Rev. Yi come to Seoul on April 4," he said.

Rev. Yi who went to West Germany in 1955 for study, is noted for his struggles against the authoritarian governments of the past, and also for arranging talks between South and North Korean Christian leaders since early 1980s, in the course of which he visited Pyongyang in 1980.

Burma

Khin Nyunt To Meet With Karen National Union
BK0504040294 Bangkok THE NATION in English
5 Apr 94 p A4

[Text] Mae Sot—Ethnic Karen guerrillas will hold peace talks today with Burmese junta representatives at a Burmese town about 48 miles from Mae Sot in Thailand's border province of Tak.

The Karen National Union (KNU), the strongest ethnic group which has been fighting the ruling Burmese for more than four decades for greater autonomy, had earlier refused to enter negotiations with Rangoon unless the venue was outside Burma. It had also demanded that the talks be held in the presence of UN representatives and the media.

Informed border sources said the talks will take place at Myabadai village, which is located between Kyaido and Nabu district, and that powerful junta leader Lt Gen Khin Nyunt will also participate, in addition to senior local Burmese Army commanders.

The Burmese junta or the State Law and Order Restoration Council (Slorc) had earlier proposed Pa-an, the Karen capital, as the negotiating site. But the proposal was turned down by the Karen for security reasons, citing previous experience when Karen negotiating delegates were hunted down by Burmese troops after the failure of peace talks.

The sources said the Karen eventually agreed to meet inside the country at Myabadai because the village used to be under the control of the Karen and the KNU could easily provide security for its delegation from bases along the border. However, both sides agreed that they will not be accompanied by troops and that all delegates will be unarmed. The Karen were not available for comment as of the press time.

The sources said preparations have been going on for the past few days and that Burmese forces in Kawkaeik, about 15 miles to the north of Myabadai village, recently went to Myawadi, which is opposite Mae Sot, to buy food and other provisions. Two GMC trucks were filled with the purchases, they said.

The meeting, the first since a new group of military officers under the banner of Slorc seized power in September 1988, is a preliminary forum aimed at building mutual confidence and paving way for future ceasefire negotiations, according to the sources.

Article Criticizes 'Self-Centered' Delegates
BK0504090894 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese
1210 GMT 4 Apr 94

[Article by Chipa Thar from MYANMA ALIN; date not given: "Do Not Slaughter an Elephant To Distribute to the Community"—from the "Their Views" program]

[Text] We have been kept informed of the reports tabled at the National Convention plenary session through the extracts of important portions broadcast by the radio and published in the press. We are grateful for this. Being fully aware of the motto that the emergence of the new constitution is the duty of all citizens, the extracts are of particular interest to us because the future constitution will be based on what is being discussed at the plenary session. The following is our review of the proposals and discussions at the National Convention plenary session held from 23 to 31 March.

There were discussions aimed at altering, adding provisions to, and criticizing the basic principles that had been laid down. Frankly, they amounted to subtle and outright opposition to the basic principles that had already been laid down. The entire world—not just Myanmar [Burma]—is aware of the 104 basic principles that have been welcomed and supported by hundreds of thousands of people at mass rallies.

As a member of the public, I believe that the National Convention must implement its work step by step. If retrospection, criticism, and blame for past events are accepted, then the implementation of the original objective will be marked by confusion and slowness instead of progress. It will be viewed as excessive magnanimity and concession.

The very essence of democracy is to follow the wishes of the majority of organizations. If the tendency to challenge the majority is practiced—like the maxim of one against the entire village—it will not only amount to disrespect for democracy, but the destruction of democratic practices.

In some matters, what the majority likes may be identical to what the individual likes, while in some cases what the majority likes may not be approved of by an individual or what an individual likes may not be acceptable to the majority. A genuine politician tends to concede to the wishes of the majority if his wishes clash with those of the majority. A self-centered and subjective person can end up fighting against the entire world.

We heard the discussions by flexible delegates who gave priority to the national interest over the interests of their own national races and regions. We respect and admire these people who expressed in their reports a willingness to abide by whatever decisions are made by the National Convention and declared categorically that they would not secede from the Union.

At the National Convention there were those who were noble as well as those who were petty. There were expressions of belief and terms tinged with anger, pride, sarcasm, and insinuation as well as sincere and polite presentation of views.

We were amazed at how those self-centered people, who are prisoners of their own subjective views, made small concessions but then sought exorbitant and greedy

demands in an intimidating manner from the other side, which was barely left with anything.

It is like killing an elephant for distribution to the community. They made the demands to exploit the existence of national races who are the same as them living in other regions, although the demands could mean the extinction of others living in these regions. The emergence of self-administered zones is not a matter based on one's wishes alone. Wishes can lead to anxiety, over zealousness, and one-sidedness. It is easy to remedy this matter if the basic principles are followed as they were laid down.

Merely having sufficient population is not enough for the emergence of a self-administered zone. To be more specific, a national race may have a population of 1 million, with 3,125 people spread out in 320 townships. Are we to prescribe the 320 townships for that particular national race? The crucial point to consider is collective residence in congruous territory. If a national race that does not constitute a majority in a township claims a self-administered township, it will amount to a blatant act of dominance over the majority of national races residing in that particular township. The use of pressure cannot bring about a stable administration; only concrete conditions will bring about a just decision.

Government organizations are fully informed of the concrete conditions regarding government work. Myanmar has its census figures with records and gazetteers in each village tract, ward, and township. Furthermore, it is not difficult for a government to carry out field work to assess the current situation. If a commission is formed and field work is carried out, it will take much time.

Let there be arguments and excuses. In the final analysis, the truth—concrete evidence, records, gazetteers, and statistics—will be presented, and time will determine what should happen. It is important, however, not to store arrows before war. Our delegates should not be overzealous and proud. They should say what they have to say and demand only what they have to demand in the interest of the entire nation and people.

We should avoid slaughtering an elephant to provide a single meal to the community.

Paper Reports on Infrastructure Projects

94SE0089a Rangoon THE NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR in English 9 Feb 94 pp1,7

[TEXT][Excerpts][passage omitted]-Chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council Senior General Than Shwe said the central Myanmar gets insufficient rain and thereby becomes a dry zone resulting in the low yield of crops. The people of the area still lag behind in development as a result, he said. Irrigation networks are now being built under the project for greening the nine arid districts in central Myanmar, which will eventually raise the standard of living of the

people in the area. He said it is necessary to make efforts in construction of irrigation networks for the speeding of the local populace.

The project for greening of the nine arid districts is aimed at conserving water resources, he said. Although irrigation networks built in the area are not large, a great number of the facilities will provide sufficient water supply for greening the area. With an increase in the sown acreage there will be a rise in the standard of living of the people, he said. Hence, he said, local authorities have been instructed to strive for the success of project for greening the nine arid districts.

He stressed the need to give priority to establishing forest plantations as forests are essential for water supply, preventing land erosion and for favourable weather conditions. Irrigation networks are being implemented under special projects for regional development and enhancing the standard of living of the people, he said. He urged farmers of the different regions to make efficient utilization of water to earn their livelihood and to bring about regional development.

He urged service personnel to implement the projects, and try their best to serve the interests of the nation and the people.

He pointed out that Development of transportation and communication systems are vital for economic development. Hence, he said, attention must be paid to construction and repair of roads and bridges which are contributory to trade and commerce. He further noted that better transportation and communications links will contribute towards economic development in all regions, and growing contacts among the various national races will lead to consolidating friendship.

He spoke of the need to give priority in stages to transport and communications for national development. He emphasized that the projects for the construction of the six bridges across the respective rivers are to be implemented without fail for the development of national economy and local people.

He pointed out that the special projects are being undertaken according to the needs of the State. Hence, he said work must begin from wherever possible for the success of the projects. He said that the State will provide what is necessary in the process, and all those responsible are to work hard.

He also stressed the need to establish a system with responsible personnel who will be overseeing that State funds are put to good use. He called on the people to strive in concert with the local authorities and do best to complete the projects as scheduled.

The meeting ended at 3:45 pm.

Special projects

Arrangements are being made under Special Projects Implementation programme to build six major bridges

across the river in the various states and division and accordingly the bridge across the Thanlwin River near Hpa-an Townships will be built to forge national solidarity, bringing about proportionate development to border areas and states and divisions, ensuring secure and smooth transportation for regular and smooth flow of goods and to bring about economic and social development in Kayin State.

The bridge will be built with iron beams and frame and the piers will be built of reinforced concrete. It will be 900 metre long and the motor road will be 8.5 metres and there will footpaths on either side of the road. The bridge will be built in such a way that it will be able to withstand 60-ton motor vehicles passing over it.

As Ayeyarwady River flows from north to south it divides the western bank from the eastern bank and therefore the communication links between the eastern sector and western sector is difficult. The Sagaing Bridge built in the upper part of Myanmar has enabled people to travel direct between Kachin State, Chin State, Sagaing Division, Mandalay Division and Shan State and has helped to bring about development to the region.

Similarly, if there is a bridge across the Ayeyarwady River near Pyay Township, then there will be a direct communication link between Rakhine State, Bago Division, Mayway Division and Ayeyarwady Division and this will not only ensure secure and smooth transportation, but will also bring about economic and social development of the people in the region and when people mingle and travel from one place to another it will assist in strengthening national unity.

In order to improve communication links between the states and divisions, a bridge will be built across Ayeyarwady River near Pyay Township. It will be a bridge made of iron frames and reinforced concrete. It will be 1,275 metre long and will include footpaths, each 8.5 metres wide. It will withstand 60-ton motor vehicles using it.

New roads are being built and old ones renovated in Ayeyarwady Division in order to be able to transport goods smoothly and expeditiously as the division produces the highest amount of paddy, fish and meat and agriculture products. Arrangements are being made to build bridges across the river so that the roads in the division are connected with one another and could be used without any disruptions and have direct links with Yangon. Hence Myaungmy Bridge will be built across the river near Myaungmya Township and another bridge across Toe River near Maubin Township.

The Myaungmya Bridge will be built near Payachaung Ward in Myaungmya and will be of a prestressed concrete bridge. On completion of the bridge, there will be direct links between Myaungmya-Einme-Kyaunggon Road, Myaungmya-Einme-Karka-Pathain Road and Myaungmya-Labutta Road.

The Toe Bridge is also a prestressed concrete type bridge. On completion of the bridge, there will be direct links between Twantay-Maubin Road, Maubin-Hsarmala Road, Maubin-Yaylegalay-Mawlamyinegyun Road and Maubin-Kyaiklat Road.

The Chaung-U Pakokku Railroad was built to ensure secure and smooth transportation and to bring about development to the border areas and national races. Arrangements are being made to build a bridge across Chindwin River on the Chaung-U-Pakokku Railroad between Minywa village in Yesagyo Township and a place near Tawkyanggyi village in Chaung-U Township.

This bridge will be made of steel frames and will be 7,111.04 feet long and 60.68 feet wide. There will be a motor road, a railroad and footpaths on the bridge.

On completion of the bridge passenger and goods transportation will be speeded up and the development in regions on the western bank of Ayeyarwady River and on either bank of the Chindwin River will be greatly enhanced.

The Myanma Railways is laying the Pakokku-Gangaw-Kalay Railroad which will link up with the Chaung-U-Pakokku Road. The Myittha Bridge will be built across the Myittha River at Kanywa on eastern bank of the river on the Gangaw-Kalay Road section.

The Myittha Bridge will be a prestressed concrete bridge and will be 680 feet long and 14 to 17 feet wide. On completion of the bridge people will be able to travel directly from Gangaw to Kalay. Goods produced in the region could be transported easily and the people in Chin state and those in the Gangaw-Kalay basin will be able to travel about most conveniently and this will bring about rapid development in the region.

The Irrigation Department is making field surveys to find good prospects for implementing dam construction projects and building new dams in order to realize the objectives of the state to produce more crops, to bring about regional development and greening of nine dry zones in central parts of Myanmar.

Out of these projects, eight dam construction projects in Mandalay Division, two projects in Mayaway Division, one project in Ayeyarwady Division and one project in Bago Division are being implemented.

The Mone Chaung Dam Project in Mandalay Division is being built across Mone Chaung near Kangyi village in Takkon Township. The dam is 60 feet high and 7,000 feet long is a earth-filled dam. It will be able to irrigate 5,600 acres of cropland on completion.

The Taungtha Dam Project will be implemented near Nabeikan village on the eastern sector of Taungtha Township. It will be 50 feet high and 2,400 feet long. It will be able to irrigate 2,000 acres of land for carrying of double and mixed cropping. It will also assist in supplying water to Taungtha.

The Wei-hlaung Dam Project is situated near Wei-hlaung village in Taungtha Township. It will be 60 feet high and 3,200 feet long and will be an earth-filled dam. It will be able to irrigate about 5,600 acres of land.

The Myaukpinle Dam project is being built on Myaukpinle Chaung near San village in Myingyan Township. It is 70 feet high and 1,000 feet long is an earth-filled type. On completion it will be able to irrigate 2,000 acres of cropland.

The Pinchaung Dam is situated near Monegan village in Kyaukpadaung Township. On completion it will be able to irrigate about 10,000 acres and will assist in creating huge forests and greening the region.

The Sinthaychaung Dam will be built over the Sinthaychaung near Myaukmyaik village in Tatkon Township. It will be an earth-filled dam and will be able to irrigate 2,400 acres of paddy.

The Daungthay Diversion Dam project is being implemented in Yenangyoung Township in Magway Division and is situated on Daungthay Creek and its tributary. It will be able to irrigate over 2,700 acres of land.

The Yaychaung Dam Project is being implemented on Yaw Creek near Panzin village in Pauk Township in Pakokku District. It is 100 feet high and 3,700 feet long and is an earth-filled dam. On completion it will be able to produce 6.5 million kilo-watt hours of electric power and the surplus water will be used for irrigating cropland.

The Thamekku Dam Project is near Thamekku village in Weilaung village-tract in Taungtha Township. It is 75 feet high and 5,000 feet long and will be able to irrigate about 3,000 acres of paddy.

The Nankathu Dam Project is being implemented at Nankathu Creek near Kwinkauk village in Ingapu Township, Hinthada District. It will be able to irrigate 35,000 acres of cropland on completion.

The Taungnyo Dam Project is being implemented at Taungnyo Creek near Magyibin village in Nattalin Township. It is 110 feet high and 2,700 feet long and is an earth-filled dam. It will be able to irrigate about 50,000 acres of paddy on completion.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Sweden-Malaysia Summit Held in Kuala Lumpur

Prime Ministers Signs MOU

*BK0404145394 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0737 GMT 4 Apr 94*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, April 4 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysian and Swedish companies today signed four

memoranda of understanding (MOU) including one to establish a scholarship fund.

Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed and his visiting Swedish counterpart Carl Bildt witnessed the signing of the MOUs.

The first of the MOU, on the establishment of the Swedish-Malaysian Scholarship Fund, was signed among seven Swedish companies, namely Armitage Shankf, Bofors Sdn Bhd [Private Limited], Celsius Tech, Ericsson Perwira Telecom, SKF Bearing Industries, Skanska International Building AB and Volvo/SMA (Malaysia).

The fund would establish closer links between Malaysia and Sweden in the areas of engineering, technology and business development.

The establishment of the fund is seen as a contribution towards the implementation of Vision 2020, the Swedish Embassy said in a statement issued through the Foreign Ministry.

The statement said the fund would undertake to finance and facilitate graduate and post-graduate studies at Swedish universities and other educational institutions as well as on-the-job training in companies for suitably qualified Malaysian students.

In the longer term, the fund would expect to provide similar opportunities for Swedish youths in Malaysia, the statement said.

The seven companies have pledged an initial sum of RM [Malaysian ringgit] 1.8 million for the fund. Dr. Mahathir and Bildt have agreed to be the patrons of the fund.

The second MOU, to construct the Wisma Scandinavia building here, was signed by Uniphoenix Corporation Berhad's Mohamed Saufi Abdullah, Melker Schorling, the managing director of Skanska, and Wisma Scandinavia Property Sdn Bhd's Hans Wetterberg.

The third MOU, to develop port Langkasuka in Langkawi, was signed between Ting Pek Khing, chairman of the conglomerate Ekran Sdn Bhd, and Schorling, while the fourth, on technical cooperation in relation to hydro-electric power development in Malaysia, was signed between Ekran Sdn Bhd and Skanska International Civil Engineering AB.

Mahathir, Bildt Stress Bilateral Trade

*BK0504094694 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0402 GMT 5 Apr 94*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, April 5 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia hopes that Swedish participation in the European Union (EU) will lead to a more liberal economic approach internationally, Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed said Monday night.

He said as a trading nation, Malaysia's future well-being depended very much on open and unmanaged international trade.

Malaysia had noted with interest the recent completion of the negotiation process in the application of Sweden, as well as Austria, Finland and Norway, to join the EU.

An enlarged EU, stretching into the Arctic Circle and the borders of Russia, with a single market of over 370 million people presents us with an enormous challenge and opportunity of increased trade and cooperation, he said at a dinner for Swedish Prime Minister Carl Bildt here.

He said as Malaysia welcomed the recent agreement on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) negotiations and the proposal for a world trading organisation, it hoped that everyone would abide by the terms of the agreement.

Dr. Mahathir said it would be disastrous if some were to renege or take unilateral action.

A developing country like Malaysia, he said, had very few comparative advantages.

When we industrialise we have to pay interest on foreign capital, royalty on foreign technology, access to penetrate the markets or the rich and considerable amounts on consultancy.

Our sole advantage is our lower cost of labour, made possible by our low cost of living. We have to forgo many luxuries, and even some necessities, he said.

The prime minister said if this sole advantage was taken away, the country would not be able to develop, much less catch up with the developed countries, and yet there had been talks of levelling the playing field by removing the labour cost advantage.

Bildt, in his speech, said he was impressed with Malaysia's economy and social development.

He said Malaysia's racial cooperation was a good example to the world.

He was convinced of the need for closer cooperation between the two countries, especially in trade.

Minister 'Satisfied' With Uruguay Round Results

BK0404154794 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 4 Apr 94

[Text] Malaysia is satisfied with the final act embodying the results of the Uruguay Round multinational trade negotiations which is to be signed in Marrakesh, Morocco, in the middle of this month. Minister of International Trade and Industry Datuk Sri Rafidah Aziz says based on what Malaysia has been offered under the negotiations, it is set to undertake all commitments in implementing the results. A ministerial meeting to be held in Marrakesh for four days beginning on the 12th of

this month will formally conclude the Uruguay Round multilateral trade negotiations.

The minister believes participating countries will formally accept results of the negotiations by signing the final act at the end of the meeting, which is on the 15th of this month. The final act contains legal texts of agreement negotiated in the Uruguay Round. The results will be accepted as an all-around single package effective on the first of January next year. Malaysia would therefore be a signatory to the [name indistinct], such as agreements on subsidies and countervailing measures, anti-dumping, import licensing, customs valuation, technical barriers to trade, and other new arrangements such as textile and clothing [word indistinct].

Sirivut Praises Rural Development Program

BK0404110094 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0845 GMT 4 Apr 94

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, April 4 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Rural development may help Cambodia to counter the threat of the communist Khmer Rouge guerillas, visiting Cambodian Deputy Prime Minister Prince Norodom Sirivut said Monday.

He said Cambodia wanted to learn from Malaysia's experience in developing its rural areas which contributed to the elimination of the communist terrorists.

The rural development policies of the Malaysian Government were also successful in maintaining national unity, he told reporters after a briefing at the Rural Development Ministry here.

The briefing was given by the ministry's Planning and Coordination Division Head Zakaria Mohamed Taib.

Sirivut, who is also minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, said Cambodia needed to develop its rural areas to stop its people from supporting the communists' armed struggle.

For example, if they get water supply, rural industries, jobs and so on, the need to fight would no longer exist, he said.

He said Cambodians could live and work peacefully once they put their trust in the government to implement rural development programmes.

Sirivut commended Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed for playing a major role in Malaysia's success and also invited Rural Development Minister Annuar Musa to visit Cambodia.

The Cambodian deputy premier arrived Sunday with a 10-member delegation for a three-day official visit. He will meet Dr. Mahathir Tuesday.

Central Bank Projects 1994 Growth at 8.4 Percent*BK0204121494 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES
in English 1 Apr 94 p 20*

[Text] The Malaysian economy is expected to enjoy another good year this year with real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth projected at 8.4 per cent.

The [Central Bank] Report said some of the positive factors favouring this growth were prospects for recovery in economic activity internationally, the recent conclusion of the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations and a pick-up in growth in the OECD countries.

However, it cautioned that inflationary pressures could persist in 1994. The conduct of monetary policy would remain cautious to ensure that the level of bank liquidity was maintained, consistent with sustainable growth.

Last year the economy recorded a higher than expected growth with a GDP growth of 8.5 per cent compared with 7.8 per cent in 1992.

Market expectations of some moderation in growth for last year did not materialise despite initial uncertainty over the economy's prospects.

On a quarterly basis, growth in real GDP picked up from seven per cent in the last quarter of 1992 to 7.6 per cent in the first quarter of 1993, rising to a peak of 10.1 per cent in the second quarter.

The Report said that in real terms, the Gross National Product rose by 8.8 per cent compared with 7.2 per cent in 1992 while nominal per capita income rose by 10.1 per cent to RM [Ringgit Malaysia] 8,299 or equivalent to about US\$3,073 (1992: 11 per cent to RM7,541).

After some consolidation in 1992, domestic demand picked up in 1993, with real aggregate domestic expenditure registering a growth of six per cent (1992: 2.5 per cent).

Real public investment continued to expand by 12 per cent during the year (1992: 11.1 per cent), mainly to address increasing infrastructural bottlenecks and expand social facilities and amenities.

On the supply side, the strengthening of the economy was due mainly to the impressive performance of the manufacturing, construction and services sectors.

The agriculture sector continued to grow, albeit moderately.

Gross national savings rose moderately by 8.7 per cent to RM49.7 billion.

The ringgit depreciated against most major currencies at the end of 1993 and in terms of the composite basket comprising currencies of major trading partners depreciated by 5.2 per cent from its end 1992 level.

Editorial Critical of Central Bank's Mismanagement*BK0204130094 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES
in English 1 Apr 94 p 12*

[Editorial: "Banking on Prudence"]

[Text] No Central Bank worth its salt can afford to shape the nation's monetary policy on the basis of short-sightedness, an inadequate grasp of economic realities and myopic ad-hoc improvisations. Any action and decision operating on the above justification reflect no vestige of the financial wisdom and prudence expected of an important and distinguished institution such as the Central Bank.

Thus, we find the disclosure by the Governor of Bank Negara [Central Bank], Tan Sri Jaffar Hussein, that the bank had incurred a loss, which he referred to as a net deficiency, of RM [Ringgit Malaysia] 5.7 billion in foreign exchange transactions in 1993 very disturbing. The transactions were obviously carried out beyond the fundamental needs of protecting the country's foreign reserves and stabilising the ringgit. They were treated as a profit-making venture. No matter how sincere and well-meaning its intentions were, the Central bank, in doing so, had compromised its prime function of protecting the reserves and stabilising the ringgit.

The admission by the Governor of this abominable loss may place the seemingly endless tirades of speculation about the matter in the coffin of history although the loss is, by any measure, significant. It is, undoubtedly, a costly lesson but it should be a lesson well-learned and heeded by the bank in all its future foreign exchange dealings.

We are gratified that the Governor had assumed full responsibility for the loss and accordingly, had instituted immediate steps to re-instil public confidence by removing the officer or officers responsible for the decision and action that ultimately led to the bank's losses. At this point there is nothing to suggest that a fraudulent act had been committed. What went wrong was that the officer or officers responsible for managing the bank's foreign exchange trading had obviously gone beyond the tasks of protecting our foreign reserve funds and stabilising the ringgit but had been involved in currency trading instead.

We accept the fact that monetary policy planners are not prophets but, surely, they must be able to make forecasts and formulate a monetary direction based on a deep understanding of economic fundamentals. More importantly, they must be capable of differentiating a well-discharged task from short-sighted profit-making indulgence, the pulses of responsible consciousness from the impulses of money-spinning desires and the demarcations of duty from the whims of misplaced financial wizardry. Therefore, all future foreign exchange transactions by the bank must strictly be for the purpose of defending our reserves and stabilising the exchange rate.

of the ringgit and they must be prudently carried out and regularly reported to the relevant authorities.

Having admitted responsibility for the loss, the position of Tan Sri Jaffar as the Governor of the bank is no longer tenable. Although he did not say when he will submit his resignation, he did inform the press that when he does, they would be the third—after the Prime Minister and Finance Minister—to know. It is expected that he would submit his resignation before the next sitting of Parliament, when Finance Minister Datuk Sri Anwar Ibrahim will certainly have to explain the losses.

It is fortunate for us that the loss suffered by the bank had not affected the nation's robust economy which is projected to grow at 8.4 per cent this year. Our economic health is good, if not better than ever, but there must be greater accountability to ensure no misadventures jeopardise its growth.

Cambodia

KR Guerrillas Kidnap U.S. Aid Worker

Demand Wells as Ransom

*BK0304112194 Hong Kong AFP in English 1059 GMT
3 Apr 94*

[Text] PHNOM PENH, April 3 (AFP)—Khmer Rouge [KR] guerrillas abducted an American woman with the Christian relief organization Food for the Hungry International (FHI) last week and have held her hostage for four days while demanding that the aid group dig them wells, the FHI director here said Sunday.

Melissa Himes, 25, from California, was abducted with eight Cambodian colleagues Thursday in southern Kampot province when they went to try to retrieve their truck that had been stolen at gunpoint from a work site near the Khmer Rouge zone, FHI country director Alan Haslett said.

Five Cambodians were let go on Friday with the demand that FHI agree to dig wells in their zone, he said. Himes and three colleagues remained captive through the weekend, he said.

"They have not asked for any money. I think they want wells put in specific villages," Haslett said. "They are holding our truck as well."

The released Cambodians said they had been well-treated but that they "had to pay for their dinner" with their captors, he said.

FHI had sent a message agreeing to discuss ways to meet the demand, but had not heard back yet from the Khmer Rouge, Haslett said.

"We're a Christian organization and we're here to help everyone" including people living under Khmer Rouge control, Haslett said. "We would like to find ways to help them (Cambodians) equally."

Himes has lived in Cambodia since January 1993, speaks the Khmer language well and has a good relationship with Cambodians living in the area, Haslett said.

Kampot, bordering the sea 150 kilometers (90 miles) south of Phnom Penh, is traversed by a mountain range harboring the Khmer Rouge guerrillas at the very end of the organization's supply lines. Guerrilla sorties to steal food in government-controlled valleys are common, and villagers are sometimes taken hostage in exchange for rice or cows.

The Khmer Rouge stole a number of UN cars during the United Nations peacekeeping operation in Cambodia, which ended in late 1993, and several UN peacekeepers were held hostage during the incidents. All were treated relatively well and later set free after negotiations.

The Food for the Hungry International (FHI) project in Kampot focuses on improving rural water supplies and on agricultural development. FHI is a Christian organization headquartered in Geneva and operates in 16 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Deny Abduction of Aid Worker

*BK0504035894 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great
National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian
2330 GMT 4 Apr 94*

["Rejection" issued by the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea spokesman in Kampot on 4 April—read by announcer]

[Text] 1. On 3 April, there was a sarcastic report hinting that the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea [NADK] had abducted an American woman and three Cambodians in Kampot Province and was holding them for ransom.

The NADK has nothing to do with this matter and vehemently rejects this accusation, which stems from bad political aims.

The NADK is an army that loves the nation and the people and has righteous ethics and moral principles. It is very different from the communist Vietnamese and imperialist aggressors and their puppets, who are bellicose and violate the human rights and right to self-determination of every nation and people. They have massacred and are continuing to massacre untold numbers of Cambodians without fearing anything. They are wicked, atrocious, and cruel brutes who live on the people's flesh and blood like Satan.

There is no reason for the NADK to kidnap anyone for ransom. They should look for the culprit among their own people instead.

2. Why do they keep accusing the NADK of doing this and that? It is a part of their psychological propaganda war aimed at disgracing the NADK, which enjoys the support of all Cambodian people. The people regard it as a national force that has dared to rise up and fight the

communist Vietnamese aggressors for the past 14-15 years and to wage all forms of struggle against the Vietnamese alliance and the evil Western powers. We have thus trapped them in an impasse and are pushing the communist Vietnamese, their alliance, and their puppet two-headed government toward a comprehensive defeat.

3. The NADK is launching activities everywhere in Cambodia, together with the local people, to thwart and smash the evil and barbarous campaigns continuously launched by the forces of the communist Vietnamese puppets and the two-headed government, which have persistently continued to fuel the flames of war in line with their masters' strategies and orders. All of this is to defend the Cambodian nation and people. There is no reason for the NADK to kidnap anyone for ransom. The NADK is not like the communist Vietnamese, the imperialists, and their lackeys who have killed nations and people across the world merely to scramble for money and benefit.

[Signed] The NADK spokesman

[Dated] 4 April 1994

Minister Discusses Investment With PRC Official

BK0304141594 Phnom Penh National Radio of Cambodia Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 3 Apr 94

[Text] His Excellency [H.E.] Pu Sothirak, minister of industry, energy, and mines received a delegation from China's Guangdong Province led by Deputy Governor Liu Weiming at his office on the morning of 2 April. The excellency said his ministry plans to cooperate closely with the PRC, especially with Guangdong, which is a well-developed province. This is because the ministry has a number factories donated by the Chinese Government that has now become dilapidated and inoperative and needs urgent investment.

Liu Weiming disclosed that he intends to build a power plant in Sihanoukville and factories to produce furniture and process sugar to meet the people's need and for export. He added that he also wants to help build bridges and import construction materials to Cambodia.

DK Spokesman Reviews Vo Van Kiet Visit

BK0504094294 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 4 Apr 94

["Declaration" by the spokesman of the party of Democratic Kampuchea (DK) dated 4 April; place not given—read by announcer]

[Text] 1. The meaning and substance of Vo Van Kiet's visit to Phnom Penh can be seen as a dog with its tail amputated. Honey words were used to affirm Vietnam's respect for Cambodia's sovereignty and to describe the traditional bonds of friendship between Vietnam and

Cambodia, which have coexisted since time immemorial. Many sweet words were also exchanged here and there to express greetings. Moreover, a joint Vietnamese-Cambodian communique was signed to set up technical groups to discuss the border problem and the problem of ethnic Vietnamese in Cambodia, with particular emphasis on the presence of 50,000 Vietnamese nationals at the Cambodian-Vietnamese border.

2. What is the small and the large significance of the above-mentioned substance?

In the smaller sense, it showed that Vo Van Kiet tried to woo the two-headed government and some segments of international opinion that do not clearly understand the Cambodia dilemma. He did that with honey words, but deep down he tried to bury and conceal problems vital to the survival of the Cambodian nation and race.

The substance and meaning of this visit could also be very profound. Cambodia is currently halfway toward becoming the second Kampuchea Kraom [Cambodian territory annexed by Vietnam]. We are in possession of many critical pieces of evidence similar to Kampuchea Kraom:

a. The Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia is continuing.

b. UNTAC [United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia] did not control the aggressor Vietnamese forces in Cambodia. Consequently, Vietnam could ship Vietnamese nationals and Vietnamese troops into Cambodia at will.

c. The communist Vietnamese puppet authorities installed by communist Vietnam in 1979 remain totally intact and completely unchanged. This means that 99 percent of the authorities in Phnom Penh remain in place, as do 100 percent of them in the countryside.

d. Not a single word has been said about the treaties and agreements signed between the Vietnamese and their puppets between 1979 and 1991, before the Paris peace accord. These treaties and agreements chopped off tens of thousands of square kilometers of Cambodian territory.

e. There are now nearly 4 million ethnic Vietnamese in Cambodia, with more coming in. This is half of Cambodia's entire population. Such a phenomenon is unprecedented in the world. The communist Vietnamese are swallowing up Cambodia with impunity and no one has mentioned it.

f. The Vietnamese can cross the land border, territorial waters, and sea border back and forth freely through Ratanakiri, Mondolkiri, Kratie, Kompong Cham, Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, Kandal, Takeo, Kampot, and the sea. They have come in by land, via the rivers, by sea, and so on. A portion of the Vietnamese have come to live permanently in Cambodia, while others come in and out daily to fell Cambodian logs, catch Cambodian fish and

shrimp, and dismantle and take away Cambodian houses, behaving just as if they were in Vietnam itself.

This is the profound significance of the problem. It concerns the survival of the Cambodian nation and race. Cambodia is halfway toward becoming another Kampuchea Kraom.

3. Through the above-mentioned substance of Vo Van Kiet's visit to Phnom Penh, the Cambodian nation and people clearly see that, on the one hand, it was an attempt to woo with honey words, and on the other hand, it directly concerned the very survival of the Cambodian nation and race. Therefore, the Cambodian nation and people believe that these issues must be solved. If the aggressor Hanoi Vietnamese wish to coexist peacefully with the Cambodian people and consider each other good neighbors, the aggressor Hanoi Vietnamese must clearly settle all the above-mentioned issues. Moreover, all of these issues concern not only the survival of the Cambodian nation and race but also the stability of the region as a whole. If Cambodia is halfway toward becoming the second Kampuchea Kraom, or if it already is another Kampuchea Kraom, and if the war continues as it is, the countries in the region surely cannot accept it.

If Cambodia and the Cambodian people oppose it, the countries and peoples in the region will also oppose it.

[Signed] The spokesman of the party of Democratic Kampuchea

[Dated] 4 April 1994

DK Denounces Hanoi Government Policy

BK0204103194 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 1 Apr 94

["Communique of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea (DK) Spokesman Denouncing the Continued implementation by the Hanoi Communist Vietnamese of the Indochinese Federation Strategy to Occupy Cambodia Under the Label of their Criminal Military Cooperation Between Vietnam and Cambodia;" dated 1 April—read by announcer]

[Text] I. On 30 March 1994, the communist Vietnamese summoned puppets Tie Banh and Tea Chamrat to Hanoi to receive orders for the puppets and lackeys and the two-headed government to allow communist Vietnamese and all kinds of weapons, particularly tanks, armored vehicles, multiple rockets batteries, and artillery pieces to flow into Cambodia. This is for continued offensives against the people and the Cambodian national resistance forces through the strategic policy of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the alliance and to continue fueling the war against peace, national reconciliation, and the king.

It is still remembered that in early March, the communist Vietnamese already summoned puppet Chea Sim to

Hanoi. At that time puppet Chea Sim was ordered to use his titles of so-called acting head of state and assembly chairman to sign documents legitimizing Vietnam's continued occupation of Cambodia. This is done through, first, a demographic war by opening up Cambodia's eastern border to more Vietnamese nationals; second, through the annexation of large chunks of Cambodia's land and maritime borders; and third, through a military war by allowing the communist Vietnamese to bring various weapons into Cambodia under the label of military cooperation with Cambodia to join the mischievous alliance and continue to fuel the war. This is done to enable the communist Vietnamese to continue annexing and exterminating the Cambodian race through the Indochinese federation strategy, which Vietnam calls special friendship among the three brother countries like teeth and tongue of the late Ho Chi Minh.

Now the Vietnamese have summoned puppets Tie Banh and Tea Chamrat, who are the so-called co-ministers of national defense of the two-headed government, to Hanoi to concretely implement what they have ordered puppet Chea Sim to sign.

II. The communist Vietnamese, their puppets and lackeys, the alliance, and the two-headed government are panicking, now that their invading forces are being disgracefully attacked, defeated, and inflicted serious damage in terms of troops, command posts, and weapons on the Anlung Veng battlefield. They are being pushed toward more serious defeats on the Pailin battlefield.

This is why their puppets, the communist Vietnamese, and the mischievous alliance are running about frantically and are carrying out all kinds of military, political, economic, and diplomatic, and psychological propaganda activities to get out of their successive setbacks against the fighting and opposition by the Cambodian nation and people and the Democratic Kampuchean national resistance forces. They are trying to extricate themselves so that they can continue to fuel the war with one hand pushing puppet Cambodians to attack nationalist Cambodians, and the other allowing Vietnamese nationals up to four, five, six millions and more to flow into Cambodia at will.

One day after another, the entire Cambodian nation and people in the countryside, in Phnom Penh, and abroad more clearly realize the face of the Vietnamese and their allies as the ones who oppose peace, national reconciliation, and Cambodia's independence. They have been trying to hide all this under the elections organized by UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] and the two-headed government.

In this situation the PDK appeals to the entire Cambodian nation and people to continue carrying out all kinds of activities everywhere and through every means to oppose the communist Vietnamese and their puppets and lackeys, the alliance and its puppets, to prevent the

communist Vietnamese from achieving their Indochinese federation strategy through any form to annex and exterminate our Cambodian race.

Furthermore, the PDK appeals to peace-and justice-loving countries and people the world over to take concrete measures in every form to prevent the communist Vietnamese and their allies from fueling the war of aggression in Cambodia to kill people and the resistance forces. This not only destroys Cambodia's sovereignty and independence and exterminates the Cambodian race, a nation and a country that is a member of the United Nations, it also threatens the security and stability in the entire Southeast Asian and Pacific region now and in the future.

[Dated] 1 April 1994

[Signed] PDK spokesman

Ranariddh Claims Thailand Aided Pol Pot Escape

BK0504080794 Hong Kong AFP in English 0737 GMT 5 Apr 94

[Text] Phnom Penh, April 5 (AFP)—Thailand helped Pol Pot, the leader of the notorious Khmer Rouge, to flee a recent government offensive on the radical faction's resource rich headquarters at Pailin in northwest Cambodia, co-premier Prince Norodom Ranariddh said Tuesday.

"Thailand will not be happy with us but we have pictures to prove (it)," the prince told reporters during a break in the second session of parliament.

"I can show you a picture of Pol Pot, his house being attacked, and Pol Pot escaping with cars and a convoy of trucks driving on a tarmac road inside Thai territory," the prince said.

The prince was adamant that the shadowy guerrilla leader—who was responsible for the Khmer Rouge's 1975 to 1979 reign of terror during which some one million Cambodians died of illness, starvation or execution—escaped through Thai territory.

"It was not inside Cambodia. Cambodia does not have such good smooth roads in that region," he said.

He did not specify how the photos were obtained.

Government forces seized the rebel headquarters and the surrounding resource rich region March 19.

The Khmer Rouge financed their guerrilla organisation by selling logging and mining concessions to primarily Thai business consortiums, many of which are believed to be controlled by or have links with the Thai military.

Takeo Province Anticipates Rice Shortage

BK0404055394 Phnom Penh AKP in French 0353 GMT 4 Apr 94

[Text] Phnom Penh 4 Apr (AKP)—According to an assessment by Takeo Province's Agricultural Service, the province—which is located 80 km south of Phnom Penh—will need a supplement of 7,675 additional tonnes of white rice in 1994 to meet the demands of the population (666,905).

The rice shortage is due on the one hand to a demographic increase of 60,000 in 1993, and on the other hand to natural calamities that destroyed more than 6,710 of the 174,240 hectares [ha] of crops planted during the previous monsoon. As for dry season crops, the province has transplanted some 39,240 ha of short-term rice. About 20 percent of this rice had been harvested by the end of March, with an average yield of two tonnes per hectare. According to estimates by the same service, total rice production for both seasons will not exceed 293,575 tonnes.

Sirivut Meets WFP Official, Seeks 'Food Aid'

BK0404061694 Phnom Penh AKP in French 0355 GMT 4 Apr 94

[Text] Phnom Penh 4 Apr (AKP)—Prince Kromkhun Norodom Sirivut, deputy prime minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia and minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, has stressed that Cambodia still needs urgent food aid because of food shortages in some provinces.

During a 30 March meeting with Mr. Jens Schulthes, regional director of the World Food Program (WFP) for Asia and the Pacific, the prince thanked this humanitarian organization for its food aid to Cambodia.

Cambodia's chief diplomat also informed his guest of the new structure of the Cambodian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and expressed his hope that this will facilitate relations between the international organizations operating in Cambodia and the various ministries.

In his reply, Jens Schulthes thanked the Cambodian Government for creating conditions favorable to the WFP mission in Cambodia. He also announced a new aid project for Cambodia. He recalled that from 1979 to 1993, this international organization supplied Cambodia with 1.7 million tonnes of foodstuffs worth \$600 million.

Mr. Jens Schulthes visited Cambodia from 26 March to 1 April. During his stay, he went to Siem Reap and Kandal Provinces, where the WFP has provided aid for the construction of roads and fish ponds and for demining operations.

Indonesia

Netherland-Indonesia Summit Held in Jakarta

Dutch Prime Minister Arrives

BK0404145694 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 4 Apr 94

[Excerpt] Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers and his wife arrived in Jakarta this afternoon for a four-day state visit to Indonesia. The guests were accorded a state welcome at the Merdeka Presidential Palace grounds by President and Madame Suharto. Following the welcoming ceremony, Premier Ruud Lubbers paid a courtesy call on President Suharto at the Merdeka Palace for half an hour.

Lubbers Says Ties Improved

BK0504103594 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0803 GMT 5 Apr 94

[Text] Jakarta, Apr 5 (ANTARA)—Visiting Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers said that relations between Indonesia and the Netherlands, almost two years after a dispute leading to the break up of the Inter Governmental Group for Indonesian (IGGI), were now very mature.

"The relations are even better than in the past. It is really an advantage for we have now a mature relations in the economic field as well as in the political field," he told ANTARA in a special interview here on Tuesday.

The prime minister, who had just had a tete-a-tete with President Suharto, said that such a development had resulted in the increase of investment and trade volume between both countries.

Stating that the Netherlands is in the forefront of free trade and is now increasing international trade ties, he said that there is an excellent possibilities of Indonesia and his country to go on further in that part.

Indonesia and the Netherlands went through a disruption in their ties following Indonesia's decision to stop accepting all aid originating from the Netherlands to protest the interference of the Hague in Jakarta's domestic matters in 1992.

The cut of the Dutch aid also signalled the end of the Dutch-led IGGI international aid consortium.

IGGI was then replaced by the Paris based Consultative Group on Indonesia (CGI).

Some analysts believe that Prime Minister Lubber's visit to Indonesia marks a significant improvement in the Netherlands-Indonesia ties since 1992.

On the occasion, Lubbers also underlined that the two countries have given more emphasis on business aspects, saying that the Netherlands always take a close watch on Indonesia's rapid development.

"Your country is now in the start of the take-off era situation. In response to the situation, we will be very happy to participate in such a development," he added.

When addressing an Indonesia-Netherlands Association (INA) lunch on the same day, the prime minister said that Jakarta and the Hague hold regular economic consultations at a bilateral level as well as in multilateral fora.

He said that differences of opinion, when they occur, are discussed openly, frankly, and with determination on both sides to ultimately arrive at a solution that takes into account the mutual benefit of both, as partners and old friends should.

He said that trade relation between the two countries are expanding and have been, for some time now, to Indonesia's advantage.

In 1992, the Netherlands imported approximately 1,260 million Dutch guilders worth of Indonesian goods, while export to Indonesia amounted to 730 million Dutch guilders.

In the first quarter of 1993, exports from the Netherlands to Indonesia rose by 31 percent, as compared with the same period the year before, while imports from Indonesia increased by 28 percent.

In 1993, over 100,000 Dutch tourists visited Indonesia, an increase by more than 50 percent compared with that of in 1988.

Prime Minister Lubbers arrived in Jakarta on Monday for a four-day visit.

DPRK Minister Cited on IAEA Inspection

BK0404112094 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0700 GMT 4 Apr 94

[Text] President Suharto received a courtesy call from Kim Chang-kyu, deputy foreign minister of North Korea at Bina Graha Presidential Office in Jakarta this morning. Kim Chang-kyu was accompanied by Nana Sutresna, chairman of the Nonaligned Movement's [NAM] Steering Committee.

Following the meeting, Nana Suresna told newsmen that the North Korean deputy foreign minister said his country is ready to implement the agreement reached with the United States to allow IAEA inspection of its nuclear facilities.

Nana Sutresna also quoted President Suharto as saying that Indonesia, being the NAM chairman, feels responsible in seeing that several accords reached at the 10th NAM summit in Jakarta 1992 are implemented.

According to President Suharto, Indonesia feels that it is a good opportunity for developing countries to foster cordial relations and cooperation, especially economically, for the development of individual countries following the end of the Cold War. Indonesia's initiative

taken in its capacity as the NAM chairman is aimed at creating stability in NAM member countries so that they are capable of carrying out national development.

Nana Sutrena said Indonesia is focusing its attention on efforts to solve the North Korea's nuclear issue.

[Begin Sutresna recording] President Suharto has reiterated that Indonesia, being the NAM chairman, has absolutely no intention of interfering in North Korea's domestic affairs, that is in connection with the nuclear issue. But, Indonesia is very concerned over the development of this issue. It is hoped that the issue will be immediately solved through a general consensus so that stability in the Korean peninsula, as well as in countries around the area, can be achieved. On the occasion, President Suharto was conveyed an invitation from North Korean President Kim Il-song to visit Pyongyang. President Suharto said that he had always wished to visit Pyongyang but has not been able to do so due to his busy schedule in Jakarta. He said he will try to find an appropriate time to visit North Korea after the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation, APEC, meeting in Jakarta. [end recording]

After handing President Kim Il-song's personal letter to President Suharto, Kim Chang-kyu, who is also the special envoy of the North Korean president, briefed newsmen on the various developments in the Korean peninsula.

Measures Taken To Reduce \$93 Billion Foreign Debt

BK0404105594 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 22 Mar 94 p 2

[Excerpt] Jakarta, KOMPAS—The Indonesian Government plans to reduce and put a brake on its growing foreign debt in view of the 15 percent appreciation of the Japanese yen against the U.S. dollar in the last 12 months.

Speaking to reporters at his office on 21 March, Saleh Affif, coordinating minister for economics, finance, and development supervision, said Indonesia's foreign debt now stand at U.S. \$90 billion, 40 percent of which belong to the private sector, 20 percent of which are short-term debt of less than one year, and the remaining 40 percent which are government debt. He added that 40 percent of the U.S. \$90 billion debt are in Japanese yen. "We must be careful because the 15-percent appreciation of the yen in the last 12 months has increased our foreign debt by U.S. \$3 billion. This is quite a large amount," he said.

Therefore, the government is now making efforts to reduce the amount of new commercial loans, 25-year long-term soft loans from the Consultative Group on Indonesia (CGI), as well as 10-year long-term export loans, which has an interest of six to seven percent.

To reduce the amount of overseas debt, several steps have been taken, including the placing of restrictions on

commercial loans by the Overseas Commercial Loans Coordinating Team. Meanwhile, the National Development Planning Agency will be in charge of monitoring export loans. "What is difficult is how to prevent the private sector from taking on new commercial loans," the minister said. [passage omitted]

Daily Advocates Role of 'Traders' for Envoys

BK0404121594 Jakarta SUARA PEMBARUAN in Indonesian 21 Mar 94 p 2

[Editorial: "The Working Meeting Between Foreign Affairs Department and Heads of Foreign Missions"]

[Text] President Suharto opened a working meeting attended by senior officials of the Foreign Affairs Department and 103 heads of Indonesian missions abroad on Monday 21 March. The meeting, which was also attended by Consul Generals and Consuls designate, ended on 26 March. We feel that the working meeting is an important event because it was held at the time when the Indonesian people and nation are about to enter into the Sixth Five-Year Development Plan, which marks the beginning of the Second 25-Year Long Term Development Master Plan (PJP II) effective 1 April 1994. The event is also relevant to our national development and the fast-changing global political map now or in the future.

Over the past several weeks, Indonesia's political policy had been viewed and criticized by several local observers of international politics. They consider Indonesia's international relations to be rather passive in determining an appropriate course of action to keep pace with the fast-changing global political climate, which is becoming more complex.

The current trend of international relations has expanded to include various concerns and activities that cover all divisions in the Foreign Department and which can transform it into an executive branch. The time has come for the Indonesia's Foreign Department and its diplomatic representatives abroad to change their image to suit new global needs and changes that give priority to economic interests [preceding two words in English] and all issues related to it.

As a consequence of this meeting, our diplomats abroad will now realize that they have to be knowledgeable in national politics and be a "spokesmen" on issues relating to the economy, development, trade, privatization, capital investment, and other matters to tactfully "sell" Indonesia to countries they are accredited to.

Indonesian diplomats should be able to act as traders who can "sell" Indonesian products abroad and act as guides who can show their way around Indonesia to boost tourism and promote investment, or they can act as "shields" to smash negative reports on Indonesia.

In line with the current level of national development, the government's effort to eradicate poverty, and

improvement to the people's welfare, our diplomats abroad are no longer required to merely attend formal functions and receptions for diplomats.

It has been mandated in the 1993 Broad Outline of State Policies that the ability to anticipate and comply with the unpredictable changes of a new world order should be stepped up through an appropriate diplomatic approach for the sake of national interest.

We hope that the meeting between senior officials of the Foreign Department and the heads of Indonesian missions abroad will not be a routine session or just an activity held once every five years. It should be a meeting that will really bring about plans in anticipation of current and future global changes. We also hope that the meeting would adopt relevant and practical decisions to cater to national development in the wake of the take-off period for the implementation of the PJP II.

In his keynote address at a similar meeting several years ago, President Suharto called on all Indonesian envoys to carry out the nation's "diplomatic struggle" when executing their duties abroad. In this context, the term "diplomatic struggle" has a wide-ranging interpretation. It is aimed at protecting national interest, as well finding ways to create a new world order based on sovereignty, peace, and justice.

In view of this, Indonesia's efforts to achieve the goal would make its position as the current chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, NAM, more significant. The NAM chairmanship is not merely an honorary post or a symbol of confidence given to Indonesia. It is more a challenge that requires strong backing, especially from the NAM-member countries.

Thus, the Republic of Indonesia is not isolated. It is supported by hundreds of countries that need to benefit from the "diplomatic struggle" carried out by its diplomats wherever they are accredited to.

Laos

French Minister Jack Toubon Arrives in Vientiane

Pays Courtesy Visits to Officials

BK0404131994 Vientiane KPL in English 1155 GMT 4 Apr 94

[Text] Vientiane, April 2 [date as received] (KPL)—The visiting French minister of culture and French speaking countries, Mr. Jacques Toubon, yesterday paid courtesy visits to Lao officials during which the sides discussed issues on increasing cooperation and other matters of mutual interests in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding.

Among the officials Mr. J. Toubon met were Mr. Phao Bounnaphon, minister, head of the Office of the Prime

Minister, Mr. Somsavat Lengsavat, minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Osakan Thammatheva, minister of information and culture.

The Lao officials attached great importance to the visit of the French minister which was referred to as a contribution to the consolidation of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two governments and people.

Minister Toubon thanked the Lao government for the friendship and hospitality extended to him and his delegation through the warm welcome they received. He hoped that good results would come out of the exchange of views between the sides, thus upgrading the bilateral relations to a better step.

The French minister of culture arrived here for a three day official visit. Upon arrival at the airport, he was welcomed by Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat and high ranking Lao officials and the French embassy staff. After Laos, Mr. Jacques Toubon will pay an official visit to the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Calls on Nouthak Phoumsavan

BK0404121494 Vientiane KPL in English 1009 GMT 4 Apr 94

[Text] Vientiane, April 4 (KPL)—Lao PDR [Lao People's Democratic Republic] President Nouthak Phoumsavan on April 2 morning received French Minister for Culture and French Speaking Countries Jacques Toubon, who was here with his delegation for an official visit to Laos.

The Lao president appreciated the visit to Laos by the French minister and considered it as contributing to the increased friendship, and cultural and economic cooperation existing between the two countries. He expressed hope that Mr. J. Toubon and his party would understand the reality of Laos as well as the position of the Lao Government following their meetings with some ministers of Laos. He also believed that assistance in different fields from the French Government and people to Laos would be increased.

The French minister thanked the Lao leader and ministers for their warm welcome which reflected the increasingly improved and developed relationship and cooperation between France and Laos.

During their stay in the country, the French minister and his party on the same day also went to Luang Prabang where they visited several ancient temples and historical sites. Mr. J. Toubon and his party left here on April 3.

Agreement on Bridge Signed With Thailand

BK0404125494 Vientiane KPL in English 1022 GMT 4 Apr 94

[Text] Vientiane, April 4 (KPL)—Lao Foreign Minister Somsavat Lengsavat and Thai Foreign Minister Prasong

Sunsiri on April 2 morning signed at Lan Xang Hotel in Vientiane an agreement concerning the friendship bridge across the Mekong River, scheduled to be officially opened on April 8.

The agreement deals with preparation for the official opening of the bridge in the presence of Lao PDR [Lao People's Democratic Republic] President Nouthak Phoumsavan and his majesty the king of Thailand. On the occasion, Australian Prime Minister Paul Keating will present the bridge, gift from the Australian government and people to the people of Laos and Thailand, to Lao Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon and Thai Prime Minister Chuan Likhai.

The agreement represents a legal framework for Lao-Thai cooperation in all aspects concerning the management and maintenance of the bridge, including the ownership and cooperation in dealing with matters that may arise over the bridge.

This document also stipulates the following terms on the operation and maintenance of the bridge.

1. The two sides are jointly responsible for the management and maintenance of the bridge by equally sharing the cost of its management and maintenance.
2. A joint commission will be set up to determine and review procedures on the management and maintenance of the bridge to be carried out by a brigade with its routines according to the agreed procedures.
3. The sides have agreed that fees for cars passing the bridge will be charged only at one time at an equivalent rate as vehicles enter the bridge on either Lao or Thai sides, except for cargo trucks with drivers which will be charged for the passage on both sides.
4. The sides have agreed that each will try to simplify its transit formalities, making it convenient and fast to ensure the effective operation of the bridge.

Concerning the ownership over the bridge, the sides have agreed to divide it equally. This agreement will have no effect on the common border of the two countries as provided in the international law. On their cooperation on the bridge operation, the sides have agreed that each side sets up a permanent committee to monitor, coordinate, consult and discuss with each other concerning the operation of the bridge and matters that may arise over the area between the transition pier on both sides, including arrests of wrongdoers on the said area on a case-by-case basis. Solutions to the matters will be considered according to the law of each side, and measures against the wrongdoers will be taken as mandatory.

After signing the agreement, the foreign ministers of Laos and Thailand also gave a news conference.

Vietnamese-Lao Cooperation Committee Meets

SRV Delegates Meet Phan Van Khai

BK0504082694 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 4 Apr 94

[Text] Phan Van Khai, SRV deputy prime minister and chairman of the Vietnamese-Lao Cooperation Commission, arrived in Vientiane with his delegation this afternoon on a friendship visit to Laos. The visit, scheduled for 3-7 April, is being made at the invitation of Khamphoui Keoboulapha, deputy prime minister and chairman of the Planning and Cooperation Committee of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]. The SRV delegation was welcomed at Wattai Airport by Agriculture and Forestry Minister Sisavat Keobounphan. Bui Van Thanh, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the LPDR, and a number of high-ranking cadres concerned were also on hand at the airport to welcome the delegation.

During its scheduled five-day visit to Laos, the SRV delegation will attend the 16th meeting between the Economic, Cultural, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Commissions of Laos and Vietnam. It will also pay courtesy calls on Lao party and state leaders and visit economic, cultural, and social establishments in the capital, Vientiane, and in Luang Prabang Province.

After their afternoon arrival, Phan Van Khai, SRV deputy prime minister and chairman of the Vietnamese-Lao Cooperation Commission, and his delegation called on Khamphoui Keoboulapha at the Planning and Cooperation Committee office. Khamphoui Keoboulapha welcomed the visit by the high-level SRV delegation. The visit, he said, marks a milestone in the increasing promotion and enhancement of the friendly relations, comprehensive cooperation, and special solidarity between the two countries. Deputy Prime Minister Khamphoui Keoboulapha also wished the SRV delegation success in its visit to Laos.

Deputy Prime Ministers' Meeting Held

BK0504084494 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 4 Apr 94

[Text] The 16th meeting between the Economic, Cultural, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Commissions of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and the SRV was held today at the meeting hall of the Prime Minister's Office in the capital, Vientiane. The Lao side was headed by Khamphoui Keoboulapha, deputy prime minister, chairman of the Planning and Cooperation Commission, and chairman of the Lao-Vietnamese Cooperation Commission. The Vietnamese side was headed by Phan Van Khai, deputy prime minister and chairman of the Vietnamese-Lao Cooperation Commission. The meeting was attended by high-ranking cadres from both sides.

This meeting of the Lao and Vietnamese Economic, Cultural, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Commissions was held to review implementation of the agreement on economic, cultural, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two countries in 1993; work out cooperation plans for 1994; study a common mechanism for economic, cultural, scientific, and technical relations; and discuss regulations on the dispatch of Vietnamese experts to work in the LPDR. Also scheduled for discussion during the meeting is the strategic plan on economic, cultural, scientific, and technical cooperation for the period from now until 2000. The venue for the 17th meeting of the Lao and Vietnamese cooperation commissions will also be decided during the meeting.

Thai King, Queen To Pay Official Visit 8-9 Apr

BK0504052794 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 5 Apr 94

[Text] In response to an invitation of His Excellency Nouhak Phoumsavan, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], His Majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet and Her Majesty Queen Sirikit of the Kingdom of Thailand will pay an official friendship visit to the LPDR from 8 to 9 April 1994.

Philippines

Columnist Analyzes 'Tired' NPA, Amnesty Offer

BK0404030194 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 29 Mar 94 p 5

[From the "On the Level" column by Alex Magno: "Time for Fateful Decisions"]

[Text] Today, the New People's Army (NPA) celebrates its 25th anniversary. In the past, this guerrilla army mounted numerous offensives to mark the day of its birth and demonstrate its capacity for war. Today, this is a tired army, plagued by confusion and confronting an "enemy" that has firmly established an ascendant moral position.

Few, if any, offensives will probably be mounted today. Logistical exhaustion dictates that. More, the guerrillas confront a nearly insurmountable moral wall: Government forces have declared a long unilateral cease fire to mark the Holy Week. The soldiers would rather pray than fight.

Last Friday, President Ramos signed the two amnesty proclamations that were being closely studied for two years now. The amnesty program, that shall come into effect as soon as the proclamations are confirmed by Congress, will open the door for six months to all rebels desiring to return to the mainstream. Congressional confirmation is expected to be ministerial.

The amnesty program is expected to have most significant effects on the ranks of the NPA. The ideological

crisis plaguing the communist movement has diminished the will to fight of many guerrillas. Sen. Blas Ople surmised that the amnesty program, when put into effect, would quickly decimate what remains of the guerrilla "army."

A few days earlier, Sen. Rodolfo Biazon went on record calling on the government to break off talks with the exiled Sison-Jalandoni faction of the CPP. That faction has not only become a minority in the movement they purport to lead. It has also proven most reluctant in engaging government peace initiatives.

It is not for government to initiate the break-off of talks, contrary to what Biazon suggests. The government enjoys the moral higher ground in the peace process. It does not have to squander that advantage. It is for the other side to carry out their earlier threats and disengage from talks that have not even begun.

The exiled Maoist fundamentalist group that claims formal leadership over the fragmented CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA has been dodging and feigning for many months now. After government conceded on their demand to meet at Ho Chi Minh City, the Sison-Jalandoni faction demanded that "preliminary" talks be held in Europe before "exploratory" talks are conducted in Vietnam.

That particularly crude trick, coming after many prior bluffs, convinced the government that the Sison-Jalandoni group has no intention at all of participating in the peace effort.

Some time ago, the exiled fundamentalist group threatened to disengage from the peace process if amnesty is proclaimed. The amnesty proclamation has, apparently, been indicated as the signal to formally disengage. The mere mention of the word "amnesty" drives their most avid local cadres into a frenzy.

The choice of disengagement point is rather curious. Amnesty is always a unilateral act on the part of government—never a negotiated outcome. It is, too, generally considered an act of magnanimity, compassion and humanity. How the CPP is going to turn the amnesty proclamation into a demonic incident, and indication of government's "insincerity" in its pursuit of peace, should be interesting to watch.

Lately, Jose Maria Sison has been warning the government not to allow bail for captured CPP leader and Sison rival, Arturo Tabara. The right to bail, if Sison must be reminded, is a basic democratic right. By putting petty party rivalries ahead of basic principles, Sison ends up arguing against the government assuring one of his own comrades due process.

It is likely that he will fall into another of his logical contortions arguing that amnesty is a hostile act. The rest of humanity considers amnesty a benevolent gesture.

It matters very little at this point if Sison and his loyalists withdraw from the peace process. The prospects for

fruitful engagement have been nil from the start. The government, by waiting for so long, has won the higher moral ground. Sison has not only lost much of what is left of the Left, he has also lost credibility long ago.

If he takes this benevolent gesture as his excuse for disengagement, he scores no political points. If the prospects for talks with the CPP are completely closed down by that withdrawal, government loses no political points. That is the nature of the dilemma Sison and his loyalists must now deal with in the face of the amnesty proclamation.

For the men in the field, the simple men rebelling against real grievances, the amnesty proclamation occasions a fateful decision. They will have six months to decide if the course of "revolutionary" violence that earlier seemed just is worth continuing.

There is no debate here about the validity of the grievances that forced many Filipinos to take to the gun. But there is much debate about the wisdom of continuing the carnage.

The amnesty program requires, not an organizational decision, but an individual decision on the part of those who found themselves enmeshed in abnormal politics during times of great turbulence. They are offered a backdoor to normal life, freed from legal obligations that they frenzied politics might have caused.

As much as the amnesty program is a unilateral decision on the part of government, premised on the higher value of achieving peace at the soonest possible time, the decision to avail of the amnesty package will be an entirely personal one. What matters is that a point of exit is available. If none avails of it, then the act of magnanimity on the part of the government comes to naught. If the dwindling insurgencies evaporate as a consequence of this proclamation, then it will be the sum of personal decisions taken.

Very clearly, an amnesty program cannot be the outcome of negotiations between movements and the government. It requires fateful decisions at the personal, existential level.

Press Reports on Siglaya, Leftist Third Force

Columnist Examines Siglaya

BK0404030494 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 29 Mar 94 p 5

[From the "First Opinion" column by Ricardo Malay: "Birth of the Leftist Third Force"]

[Text] There were no cheers nor happy faces when Siglaya was unveiled as the newest and third formation to grace the political landscape of the Left. Its antecedents are, of course, the venerable CPP [Communist Party

of the Philippines] and the revisionist Forte factions, better known as the reaffirmists and the rejectionists, respectively.

The long faces at Siglaya's birth announcement could be the result of pondering the shaky future that the Philippine Left faces. The orthodox CPP leadership is in exile in Europe, its chairman-guru forever lecturing on the relevance of Maoism to the "Urgent Tasks" to his coterie of supporters who have seen the practicality of pitching camp in the Netherlands.

The second block, headed by Felimon Lagman (who uses Carlos Forte as a nom de guerre), may have seceded from CPP and recruited two or three regional party groups and individual party members to its "Urban Insurrection" cause. Yet no sparks have been flying from Forte's camp except for an ABB [Alex Boncayao Brigade] operation that resulted in the gunning down of some small-time miscreants.

Siglaya's leaders made it clear that they do not subscribe to armed struggle in pursuing their vision of "human liberation." Since it acknowledges that it's still in its infantile stages, Siglaya has yet to spell out its charter. Is it influenced by Marxism, by social democracy, by environmentalism?

The leading lights of the movement were only recently members of CPP. Hence, they are familiar with "democratic centralism," "proletarian dictatorship" and other practices which governed the lives of Marxist revolutionaries.

These theories were great when the party was united and growing in strength against an enemy that didn't hesitate to use fascist methods—such as the Marcos dictatorship. Never had iron discipline been a great welder of party unity.

Of the three currents in the Philippine Left, Siglaya appears to be the moderate option. It steers clear of revolutionary rhetoric and speaks of the "hopes and dreams of our people," and being open to "changing realities and new ideas," and a manner that is "empowering and democratic."

In a word, it is fed up with tyranny, double-talk, rural-mindedness, impetuosity, infantile disorder and coercion. Although a proletarian party is expected to uproot these poisonous weeds, in practice the reverse is more likely to happen.

When Lagman allowed himself to be interviewed by a TV reporter, he mouthed hackneyed phrases taken from the works of Marx, Lenin and Mao. He had nothing new to say, except that his Manila-Rizal group was seceding from the CPP of Joma [Jose Maria] Sison due to differences in "line and ideology." Some differences. In a dramatic bid to dust up its image, his Alex Boncayao Brigade (ABB) swore to dispense revolutionary justice by executing corrupt officials and heinous criminals.

The ABB could only score minor hits but none of the big fish it promised. Meanwhile the Manila-Rizal group is languishing in inactivity. Its ideological leader is none other than Lagman who cannot talk without quoting from the revered names of the revolution.

Lagman's group has no prospect but extinction. It is in a muddled mess, neither having an agenda nor a steady source of financial support. As the latter crumbles, the group acquires two options: One is to apply for amnesty and start off on a different foot as peaceful reformists, and the other is to resort to "economic struggles," that is, robbing banks and extorting from businesses and rich people. Should the second option be preferable, the urban insurrectionists will be seen as the new lumpen proletariats of a new age.

The CCP [as published], in contrast to Lagman's group, has had a charmed life. Even if the party organization and NPA [New People's Army] units loyal to it gradually shrivels up, the leadership remains intact in Europe.

It is possible that Sison, in 1987, foresaw the decline and ebb tide of the revolution. Touring Europe at the time and proffered sage advice by Louie Jalandoni, he concluded that Europe offered him more space and security to inspire, direct and orchestrate the revolution than if he were to return to the Philippines.

Besides, the Europeans would be a perfect audience for the CPP founder whose "original" views made him a candidate (along with Abimael Guzman) for the "Revolution's Fourth Sword." In view of Guzman's capture and conciliatory statements attributed to him, Sison, according to his Filipino and European followers, has won the moral right to be crowned the "Fourth Sword." The three other swords are Marx, Lenin and Mao.

It is not known how Guzman will take these developments. Although the Peruvian has a whole continent of revolutionaries to ratchet him up, Sison has the militant Utrecht community and a portion of Belgium backstopping him in this epochal showdown.

New Faction Not Yet Confirmed

BK0404121194 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 30 Mar 94 p B-18

[Text] Bacolod City—Reports about the emergence of a third faction in the rebel movement have yet to be confirmed because there are no concrete indications that another breakaway group is existing.

But Lt. Col. Marcos Ibanez, civil military operations officer of the Negros Island Command, said that "if it is true, then it is an indication that the rebel movement continues to weaken."

Ibanez said the emergence of another faction will be advantageous to the government.

It will also be good for the peace talks initiated by the government.

NPA Intensifies Terrorist Acts Against Civilians

BK0404130794 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 30 Mar 94 p B-16

[By Rolly Alano]

[Text] Fort Capinpin, Tanay, Rizal—New People's Army (NPA) rebel stragglers are intensifying terroristic acts against civilians as part of a last ditch propaganda campaign to show a still active presence of a rebel movement now in its dying throes, military authorities said yesterday.

Brig. Gen. Regino Lacson, Army 2d Infantry Division commanding general, said that last week alone, small teams of communist guerrilla terrorists attacked several groups of civilians in mountain barangays [villages] in three provinces.

In Barangay Casay, Lupi, Camarines Sur, last 24 March, rebels fired a grenade from an M-203 launcher at a "pulong-pulong" [gathering] of residents who were planning a livelihood project in cooperation with the military. A barangay captain, a woman and her seven-year-old son were wounded during the attack while scores of other residents were injured in the stampede for safety.

In a resettlement area in Barangay Caldon, Sampaloc, Quezon, three suspected NPA rebels sprayed another gathering of civilians, wounding a resident identified only as a certain "Boy" of the barangay last 20 March.

Last 25 March, at Barangay Salipsip, Polilio, Quezon, rebels fired on a house during a heavy rainfall.

Elements of the 236 PNP [Philippine National Police] Mobile Force who had taken cover from the rain in the house fired back at the rebels and a firefight that lasted for about 30 minutes ensued.

Residents said that three dead rebels were carried away by their companions when they escaped and policemen recovered from the encounter scene one M16 Armalite rifle.

Thailand

U.S. Textile Agreement Said Causing Confusion

BK0504054994 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Apr 94 p 17

[Text] Thailand and the United States have agreed to extend the bilateral agreement on textile and garment quotas with an appreciating quota base for exporters.

Thailand's negotiating team, led by the director-general of the Foreign Trade Department, Oranut Osathanon, held a third round of talks last Wednesday [30 March] and Thursday.

Both sides signed an exchange of notes on Friday. The agreement will be back-dated to January 1 to extend the agreement that expired last year.

A source in the Thai Garment Manufacturing Association (TGMA) said there is still confusion over the agreement because TGMA president Wirot Amatakunchai, who joined the private sector delegation is still abroad.

The Government delegation said the only two people who can give this information are Ms Oranut and Commerce Minister Uthai Phimchaichon but neither was available yesterday.

The source said the US agreed to increase the base of quotas for exports of garments from the current 202 million square metres to 220 million.

Quotas on clothes for babies aged below two years would be 4.7 million kilogrammes or 29.6 million square metres.

So the total base quotas for garment exports will be 249.6 million square metres.

He said the US agreed to an annual growth rate of quotas of 6 percent and increased the base quotas for Thai exports of cotton shorts and trousers by 24 percent from last year's 500,000 dozen to 622,000 dozen. However, the US wanted to add the control of wool jackets by setting the quota at 51,500 dozen, up 6,500 dozen from Thai exports last year.

The source said the US allowed the swing of quotas from the unused category to other categories at 7 percent of the quotas, up from 3.5 percent in the last agreement, and permitted the special shift of quotas between woven shirts and cotton woven shirts by 10 percent. He said the private sector appreciated the new agreement, which is expected to be signed soon, because the amount of negotiated quotas is big enough to ensure the country's exports this year.

Meanwhile, there are still many points of information missing, such as the duration of the agreement—whether it will be two or four years—and details about punishment for transshipment or re-routing of products through third countries, known as "circumvention". This had earlier been a major problem in the extension of the agreement because the US wanted to slash quotas by three times if it discovered there was circumvention.

Deputy Premier Discusses Possible Tariff Cuts

*BK0504060394 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
5 Apr 94 p 26*

[Text] Thailand may hold talks with the United States on reducing import duties on foreign films during GATT meetings later this month in Morocco, Deputy Prime Minister Suphachai Phanitchaphak said yesterday. He said Washington wants Thailand to reduce its import tariffs on foreign films even further than it already has.

Dr Suphachai said the US should not use the issue as another stick with which to beat Thailand. Washington already has Thailand on its Priority Watch List pending passage by the Thai Parliament of an improved copyright bill. Once that bill is passed, then Washington should take Thailand off the list, he said.

Dr Suphachai also said that the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade talks would focus on establishing the World Trade Organisation [WTO]. Thailand faces only one problem in its bid to become a founding member of the WTO—a tax-collection system based on prices and conditions.

GATT wants Thailand to base its tax collection on price, and Dr Suphachai said Thailand would do so.

In a related development, Business Economics Department deputy director-general Khanitson Nawanukro said Thailand had finally agreed to offer greater tariff cuts on five products under GATT in a bid to end negotiations on market access for industrial and agricultural products at the Uruguay Round.

The cuts, which apparently are being offered in reply to demands by the United States and Canada, will set the bound rate on compressors at 30 percent, other wood at 10 percent, herbicides at 20 percent, film at five baht per metre and gems at 1 percent. In exchange for the tariff cuts, the department expects Thai exports to gain about 102.4 billion baht, or 74.3 percent of the total value of industrial goods exported to the US in 1991. The offer would help reduce the tariff on 37.6 billion baht in imports from the US, or 43.4 percent of the total in 1991.

He said Thailand also agreed not to collect specific tariff rates more than ad valorem rates, to cut taxes more in five categories for the US and Canada, and to try to conclude the negotiations with the two countries at the market-access talks of the Uruguay Round.

Several countries have protested against Thailand's tariff-cut offer. Thailand added specific tariff rates to its list submitted last December 15 and on February 15, while only ad valorem rates had been put on its list submitted in March and December 1992.

There are considerable differences between these two rates. Thailand's proposed deductions are considered invaluable because the country will get more protection and higher net import limits, so it agreed not to collect more specific tariff rates than ad valorem ones.

The US and New Zealand were the major GATT members that complained about the Thai offer of specific tariff rates. For example, the 50,250 kilogrammes of Kiwi fruit worth 3.9 million baht that was imported by Thailand in 1993 would have been charged 1.17 million baht in tariffs if based on the ad valorem rate of 25 percent. But the tariffs would have totalled 1.25 million baht if based on the specific tariff rate of 25 baht a kg.

Political Dispute Impacts on Multilateral Trade

BK0504055894 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
5 Apr 94 p 17

[Text] The continuing dispute between the Government and the Opposition-plus-Senators has jeopardised the country's status in multinational trade talks, Deputy Prime Minister Suphachai Phanitchaphak said yesterday. The political wrangling also sent the Stock Exchange of Thailand [SET] index below 1,200 points to its lowest level in five months. Hard hit by political uncertainty coupled with unfavourable situations in foreign exchanges, the market lost 35.94 points or 2.92 percent to close at 1,196.59, the first time since October 27 that it had slipped below 1,200.

Dr Suphachai said the disagreements over the Constitution have nothing to do with the country's economy and despite political differences, various projects are still moving forward. However, the parliamentary infighting has a psychological impact on the economy. The international community is questioning whether the political situation would affect government policies, he said.

"We will have to explain to them that the current situation has nothing to do with the Government's policies, that means the Government will have to work hard to explain this to them," said Dr Suphachai. "In other words the Government will have to rebuild the credibility of the country."

He said that if the Constitution is not amended this time, it's not the end of the world; there will be time to try again.

"We should focus on developing our economy first. If the economy is well developed and the people have a better living standard, then they will pay attention to the amendment of the Constitution."

Amid rumours of possible dissolution of the House of Representatives, the SET index tumbled and analysts forecast it would decline further.

The investment mood yesterday was bearish from the beginning. The three worst performers in prices were: finance (down 4.38 percent), commerce (down 3.46 percent) and banking (down 2.97 percent).

Wichet Tantiwanit, marketing manager of TFB Asset Management Co, said investors were worried about possible dissolution of the House of Representatives.

Even if Prime Minister Chuan Likphai does not dissolve the Lower House, uncertainty would linger, he said. However, he suggested that dissolution would create positive hope of getting a new prime minister. Dissolution would also provide a clearer investment picture, but only in the short term only, Mr Wichet said. He said his firm had to slow down its plan to launch more funds for sale to the public because of prevailing bearishness.

Asia Securities Trading Co managing director Prathip Yongwanit admitted that foreign investors were now

sellers of local stocks as they feared political uncertainty. He added that HG Asia in Hong Kong, which normally channelled foreign funds for investment on the SET through his firm, had sold out its holdings for the moment.

According to the SET, between March 28 and April 1, sales by foreigners of local stocks accounted for 27.86 percent of total sales by four parties including brokers' portfolios, local mutual funds, foreigners and local investors. Foreigners' bought stocks amounting to 16.56 percent.

Sa-ngat Sathapatthana, a director of Baring Research Ltd, said that rising overseas interest rates had also caused the bearishness. The Easter holidays also accounted for slim trading value.

He said the Lower House would definitely be dissolved—it's just a matter of when. Mr Sa-ngat said it could be next month.

He added that foreign investors realise there would be no major change in local fiscal and monetary policies after dissolution since any finance minister normally listens to suggestions of his permanent secretary.

He forecast a further decline in the SET index since companies must pay corporate tax in May. However, Mr Sa-ngat suggested investors gradually buy into fundamentally sound stocks since the local economy's long-term prospects are good and exports are on the uptrend.

Minister, PRC Official Discuss Cooperation

BK0504053794 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
5 Apr 94 p 6

[Text] China and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) will establish two committees to strengthen their cooperation on economic/trade and science/technology, Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri said yesterday.

He made the disclosure after emerging from an hour-long discussion with visiting Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan. The two ministers discussed a wide range of issues in both bilateral and regional aspects.

Sqn Ldr [Squadron Leader] Prasong reaffirmed to the Chinese envoy that Thailand would not invite Taiwan to the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) as Thailand strictly followed the "one China policy".

"I told the Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister that China should not be worried about a report that Taiwan would join the ARF meeting because Taiwan is not regarded as a sovereign state," he said.

Thailand is scheduled in July to host the ARF where the six ASEAN countries and their seven dialogue partners,

two consultative partners and three observers would talk about regional security issues. China holds a consultative status with ASEAN.

During yesterday's talk, Mr Jiaxuan mentioned that China did not think that any economic sanctions against North Korea would solve the problem on the Korean peninsula, a senior foreign minister official said.

Mr Jiaxuan earlier in the morning held the annual bilateral meeting with Permanent-Secretary for Foreign Affairs Pracha Khunakasem.

Evidence Shows Russian Diplomat Left Country

BK0504045994 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Apr 94 p A4

[Text] Metropolitan police have insisted that missing Russian diplomat Igor Makeyev has left Thailand after they were criticized for releasing the information to the press.

"The evidence I have received indicates that Igor has most probably left Thailand," said metropolitan police commissioner Pol Lt Gen [Police Lieutenant General] Chaiyasit Kanchanakit, who is overseeing the search for the Russian Embassy's missing third secretary.

Chaiyasit said deputy commissioner Pol Maj Gen [Police Major General] Thawi Thiprat, who is investigating the case, told him yesterday that Makeyev's credit card records confirm he had visited the Limelight Restaurant, in Bangkok's Patpong Road red-light district, and where he had been spotted with a friend Van Nappier [not further identified] on March 19. Chaiyasit had previously listed the date as March 23. According to Thawi, Nappier told police that Makeyev planned to go abroad, after first sending his family back to Russia.

A search of Makeyev's Soi Saladaeng apartment in Bangkok revealed that his wife and daughter had moved out, Thawi said.

"But police are checking with the Immigration Division for further evidence that Makeyev has left the country, when he did, by what airline and to what destination," he said.

Neither Makeyev nor his laptop computer have been seen since March 22.

Newspapers Continue To Report on Bombing Issue

'Special Report' on Motives

BK0404021394 Bangkok THAILAND TIMES in English 4 Apr 94 p A1

["Special report" by Ekkaphum Wittayayut: "Who's behind the bomb attacks in the Kingdom?"]

[Text] The sound of bomb blasts reverberating throughout the nation does not seem to be instilling fear into the hearts of the populace as might be expected. It

appears they have become familiar with the situation and are nonchalant despite the bomb attacks recently made on the residences of the Interior Minister and an opposition party leader. An attack made recently on a locomotive traveling on the southern rail line only succeeded in terrorizing the train crew.

The people of the South have now become so familiar with the bombings that as opposed to feeling that they are living in the shadow of fear it is quite to the contrary. If there were no bombings it would be beyond the realms of normality.

Interior Minister Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut seems unperturbed by the bomb attack directed at his home, saying he would not allow the attacks to intimidate him wherever they may occur.

Despite this statement, the bombings are a genuine cause of concern for Chuan Likphai's coalition government. No matter what group is responsible for the attacks, if they are allowed to continue unabated, they are bound to undermine the confidence of the people in the government's ability to maintain law and order.

If apathy is allowed to set in, when considering the attitudes of the citizens of the country and the government to the bombings, there would seem to be little hope of locating those responsible and stamping out the attacks for good.

One confounding factor in the bombing issue is that the identity of the group responsible for the attacks is unknown and no demands have been made. At this time the attacks would seem to be pointless.

It is possible that Gen Chawalit believes he has received up-to-date information from his advisers on the issue but there is one point he may have failed to consider.

The group responsible for the bombings may be politically motivated with an ultimate intention of causing political chaos and disruption in the nation. Recent reports that foreign terrorist groups planned to attack the Israeli embassy in Bangkok were probably unconnected to the bombing incidents that have already been carried out in the capital, as attacks on local politician's homes are unlikely to gain anything for Middle Eastern terrorist groups, who would seem to be the most likely perpetrators of any such attack on the embassy.

Let's consider the probable intentions of the group responsible for the bombings:

A desire for political chaos and to create disruption in the country, and to make the government appear to be unfit to carry out the task to which it was elected because it is unable to maintain stability.

To increase pressure on the government at a time when parliament is in disarray with an intention of making it look incompetent in the eyes of the general public. It is possible this could lead to the dissolution of parliament.

Prior political forces in the country might be able to return to power in this way. If the government is left alone to carry out its duties unhindered, the chances of any forces of the past returning to power would diminish.

Some observers say the planting of the bombs can clearly be seen as the dying throes of a spent political force but these are few and far between.

They can be narrowed down into two categories—democratic and dictatorial.

Democratic political parties, or those who profess to be, come in several forms. Power swings to and fro depending on the opinions of the electorate during general elections.

Before the formation of the National Peace Keeping Council (NPKC), the Chatchai administration maintained a grip on power.

Coming from self-imposed exile in the United Kingdom to successfully defend himself against allegations of corruption, former Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's Chat Thai Party failed to get reelected in the last general election. Chat Thai have now been relegated to assume the role of opposition party, but are eagerly waiting in the wings for a final banana skin to bring down the government for good. All the opposition parties will have an opportunity to return to power, courtesy of the democracy system which necessitates the holding of free general elections.

Political parties have no need to carry out terrorist acts to pressure the government. Their use of criticism during parliamentary sessions is usually adequate.

Opposition parties are unlikely candidates for the suspicions of those investigating the bombings.

Dictators who have fallen from the privileged position of political power are the most deserving for the focus of suspicion as they have the most to gain.

With the democracy system now firmly in place they are unlikely to be voted back into power by the electorate and their only route would seem to be one of violence with an aim of creating chaos—an atmosphere in which they might be able to seize power again.

It is imperative, however, that the government quickly trace those responsible for the attacks if they wish to maintain an impression of competence.

The right-wing group of Gen Thanom Kittikhachon would be a good place to begin investigations although some observers have said that these groups are incapable of carrying out the attacks.

Does Gen Chawalit know who the culprits are?

'Weak' Intelligence Cited

BK0504052394 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English 5 Apr 94 p A8

[Text] Terrorist bombings could not destabilize the government, police chief Prathin Santipraphop said yesterday, while admitting that the government's intelligence gathering ability is weak.

Pol Gen [Police General] Prathin said police had tightened security along southern rail roads after the recent bomb which derailed a train. Police patrolled around the clock in certain areas.

Last week, a passenger train that left Hat Yai for the southern border town of Sungai Kolok detonated a bomb under the tracks, derailing 14 carriages and injuring 10 people.

Asked if the incident was aimed at ousting the government, Prathin said the government could not be removed because it was elected by the people. The government had done nothing wrong and was not involved in corruption.

"Those who want to oust the government by bombing are fools," he said.

He said the bombing was intended to create a disturbance. It was the work of the people with mental problems.

Prathin admitted that the country's intelligence service was ineffective. He had been told about the matter on several occasions, and found that it was true after he was appointed police director general.

Officers had not seriously performed their duty. They would try hard only when there was an incident. However, the intelligence had been improved, he said.

Prathin said police had done their best to provide security for people's lives and property. However, some acts of terrorism were impossible to prevent.

4th Region Commander Interviewed

BK0504050794 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English 5 Apr 94 p A5

[Interview with Lieutenant General Kitti Rattanachaya, commander of the Fourth Army Region, by Amonrat Mongkhonchat; place, date not given]

[Text] [Amonrat] There has been a series of bomb explosions in the southern region. In your opinion, who is behind the attacks.

[Kitti] Initial investigations suggest that those who were behind the 1992 bomb explosion in Hat Yai might have been involved in the recent incidents. Judging from their tactics, it is likely that they are from the same group, possibly allies of the Pulo (Patani United Liberation Organization). I've discussed the matter with Police

chief Prathin (Santipraphop) and a working group was jointly formed (by the military and police) to investigate.

[Amonrat] Is it true, then, that the Fourth Army Region has not coordinated with the Police Department well.

[Kitti] It isn't a matter of good or bad coordination. Bomb explosions concern public security and that's the direct responsibility of the police. The military's role is simply to support the police.

[Amonrat] Does that mean that it was the police's fault in failing to solve the cases.

[Kitti] Police have failed to complete investigations into various cases. The military has proposed that they improve their intelligence network.

[Amonrat] What has disrupted police investigations.

[Kitti] Perhaps they have so much work to do that it's hard for them to concentrate on particular cases. Often, they fail to follow up those cases, especially when the public stops paying attention. So we'd like to propose that police form special investigation teams to follow up on the cases, no matter how long they take to complete.

[Amonrat] A few days ago, you put the blame on police and provincial governors for failing to perform their duties satisfactorily to curb violence.

[Kitti] I didn't mean that they don't perform satisfactorily. What I meant was their roles and duties are not clear enough. Whenever any violence takes place, we've got to know who—the military or police—should oversee the investigation. In the South, the military has played a supporting role. If the Internal Peacekeeping Act had not been abolished, the military would be authorized to take some action.

[Amonrat] Many people say that the military is trying to evade responsibility.

[Kitti] That is not true. I've been assigned by the prime minister to coordinate police and I still do it.

[Amonrat] Do you think the recent violence occurred because those who have lost power want to disturb the public.

[Kitti] Yes, it's a public disturbance, but not by those who have lost power. It is the direct responsibility of the Interior Ministry and the Police Department to avert such incidents. We in the military are ready to provide full assistance if they ask for it. We have to comply with the law; we don't have authority as they do.

[Amonrat] Do you want to see the re-enactment of the Internal Peacekeeping Act.

[Kitti] No, not at all. The Criminal Code is enough at present. The important thing is that the authorities should work more efficiently. The military is ready to coordinate.

[Amonrat] It seems that the Fourth Army Region would be blamed in the end if those behind the bomb attacks in the South were not arrested.

[Kitti] That's right. The military has been seen as so powerful in the past that it could form governments. However during the May crisis, the military could hardly find a place to live. If you were in my position as an army region commander, you would be upset.

[Amonrat] What is the military's policy to help police oversee public security.

[Kitti] We've got a clear-cut policy to coordinate with police. We are assigned to maintain security in the South. In the past three years, before the schools were torched last August, we were quite successful in overseeing peace and order. The situation got out of control because the Fourth Army Region commander doesn't have enough authority to handle the problems. After the prime minister empowered the military to coordinate, we were able to work satisfactorily, up to a certain level, before the occurrence of the recent bomb attacks.

[Amonrat] Are you upset about the various violent incidents in the South.

[Kitti] Certainly. All people concerned should seriously try to solve the problem. If that is the case, we would finally be able to maintain public security.

Vietnam

Technical Meeting on MIA's Held With U.S.

BK0204144894 Hanoi VNA in English 1439 GMT 2 Apr 94

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 2—Vietnamese and American specialists held their regular technical meeting on the issues of the American servicemen Missing in Action (MIA) during the Vietnam war here on March 31.

The two sides unanimously valued that the 28th Joint Search for the MIAs, the first after the lifting of the US's trade embargo on Vietnam, which was conducted from Feb.26 to March 22, gained positive results, and that the US specialists continued to receive effective cooperation search for MIAs will be conducted from April 21 to May 24 in some provinces in north and central Vietnam.

Nguyen Manh Cam Meets PLO Foreign Minister

BK0404132294 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 4 Apr 94

[Text] Palestinian Foreign Minister Faruq Qaddumi arrived in Hanoi on Monday [4 April], starting an official visit to Vietnam at the invitation of his Vietnamese counterpart Mr. Nguyen Manh Cam.

Mr. Qaddumi was warmly received by Vietnamese Foreign Minister and other leaders. The visit of the Palestinian foreign minister is aimed at further strengthening

relations between the PLO and Vietnam and other countries in Southeast Asia. On Wednesday, he will leave Vietnam for a visit to China.

Bulgarian Minister Arrives for Economic Talks

BK0404153194 Hanoi VNA in English 1449 GMT 4 Apr 94

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 4.—An economic delegation of the Bulgarian Government led by Deputy Minister of Agriculture and head of the Bulgaria-Vietnam-Inter-Governmental Commission for Economic Scientific Technological Cooperation Rumen Khritov has arrived in Hanoi to attend the 15th session of the commission. The 15th session of the commission with the participation of the Vietnamese economic delegation led by Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Food Industry Ngo The Dan and a Bulgarian economic delegation led by Mr Rumen Khritov was opened here this morning.

During the meeting, the two delegations reviewed the situation of economic relations between Vietnam and Bulgaria in the time since the 14th session and analysed the implementation of the protocol signed on March 19, between the two sides. The participants discussed the orientation and measures to expand the cooperation between the two countries in the period of 1994-1995. The Bulgarian guests hoped that the cooperation with Vietnam in the fields of agriculture, chemical industry, geology, light industry, transport and communications and construction would be further developed. The two sides exchanged views on perfecting the agreement on investment encouragement and protection and agreement on avoidance of double taxation and some other agreements to be signed in Hanoi on this occasion. Later, the economic delegation of Bulgaria was received by Deputy Prime Minister Tran Duc Luong.

Cambodian Military Delegation Concludes Visit

BK0104154994 Hanoi VNA in English 1430 GMT 1 Apr 94

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 1.—A high-level military delegation of Cambodia led by General Tie Banh and General Tea Chamrat, co-ministers of national defence, concluded its four-day visit to Vietnam today. While here the delegation paid a floral tribute to late President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum. It held talks with a Vietnamese high-level military delegation, and it was received by Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet. The delegation also toured several military institutions, cultural and economic establishments. An official farewell ceremony was held at the Ministry of Defence's guest house on March 31. Present at the event were Defence Minister General Doan Khue and other Vietnamese senior officials. Cambodian Charge d'Affaires A.I. [ad interim] Chung Toeun and Military Attache Colonel Man Sophat were also on hand.

Phan Van Khai at Commission Meeting in Laos

BK0404145094 Hanoi VNA in English 1409 GMT 4 Apr 94

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 4.—Vietnam-Laos Inter-Governmental Commission for Economic, Cultural, Scientific and Technological Cooperation held its 16th session in Vientiane this morning. The Vietnamese delegation is headed by Phan Van Khai, VN Communist Party politburo member, deputy prime minister, and chairman of the Vietnam-Laos Cooperation Sub-Commission and the Lao delegation, by Khamphoui Keoboulapha, LPDR [Lao People's Democratic Republic] party politburo member, deputy prime minister, head of the State Planning and Cooperation Committee, and chairman of the Laos-Vietnam Cooperation Sub-Commission.

Addressing the opening ceremony, Deputy Premier Khamphoui Keoboulapha, chairman of the session, pointed out to the significance of the session which aims to promote the special friendship and solidarity, the all-sided cooperation between Vietnam and Laos.

The two deputy premiers informed each other of the socio-economic development in each country and the achievements of their people in the renovation.

The two sides held that the implementation of the agreement on economic, cultural, scientific and technological cooperation between the two governments was more effective in 1993. They also worked out plan of action for the coming time.

Accord Signed With Japan for Regular Flights

BK0404141194 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 4 Apr 94

[Text] Japan and Vietnam have agreed to open an air passenger service between Ho Chi Minh City and the Kansai International Airport near Osaka, starting in September.

The regular flight service will be the first to open between the two countries since the Vietnam War. Both Japan and Vietnam will operate three times weekly Boeing 767 flights via Hong Kong or Bangkok.

Japan Airlines or Nippon Airways and Vietnam Airlines plan to operate the flights.

Ministry Bans Specific Imports, Exports

BK0504091294 Hanoi VNA in English 0553 GMT 5 Apr 94

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 5.—Vietnam has banned imports of used goods ranging from clothes to vehicles.

Announcing the decision, effective from April 1, the Ministry of Commerce listed eight banned items.

These are:

- 1—Weapons, ammunition, explosives and military equipment.
- 2—Drugs of all kinds.
- 3—Toxic chemicals.
- 4—Decadent, reactionary literature.
- 5—Firecrackers and toys morally harmful or detrimental to public order.
- 6—Cigarettes (in excess of what is allowed by Customs).
- 7—Used consumer goods including garments, textiles, vehicles with fewer than 12 seats, motorbikes, electrical and electronic appliances (except property being moved or baggage allowed by Customs), and
- 8—Left-drive vehicles (except certain specialised kinds for restricted use).

Items harmful to the environment like used parts and tyres are also banned.

The Ministry also announced the ban on the exports of:

- 1—Weapons, ammunition, explosives and military equipment.

- 2—Antiques.
- 3—Drugs of all kinds.
- 4—Toxic chemicals.
- 5—Timber, semi-finished wood products and unprocessed rattan, and
- 6—Rare wildlife and endangered species.

Vo Van Kiet Outlines Railway Development Plan

*BK0404135794 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English
1000 GMT 4 Apr 94*

[Text] The Vietnamese Government is developing a strategy for the gradual development of the railway service system. Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet said that in 1994 priority should be given to investment in upgrading and step by step modernizing of the Vietnam railway.

He said expenditure on rail infrastructure would be above and beyond the system's operation aimed at paying for itself. The railway service would be formulating development goals to be achieved in the years 2000, 2010, and 2020 respectively.

Do Muoi Meets Workers at CVW Conference

BK0404115694 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Apr 94

[Text] At the Vietnam-Soviet Cultural, Labor, and Friendship Palace in Hanoi from 31 March-3 April, the

Confederation of Vietnamese Workers' [CVW] Executive Committee, seventh term, held its second conference to review its 1993 activities and discuss tasks for 1994.

The conference approved the action program of the executive committee, discussed the CVW's resolution on propaganda and education work in the new situation, and studied the Midterm National Party Conference's resolution.

Comrade Do Muoi, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam attended and addressed the conference. He stressed the fundamental contents of the Midterm National Party Conference's resolution, and asserted the duties of the working class and organizations of the CVW in the new situation. Comrade Do Muoi, particularly stressed the need to strengthen the ideological work of CVW's echelons. He analyzed the significant position of the CVW organizations as well as their role in promoting national industrialization and implementing the new economic management system.

Comrade Do Muoi said: The CVW must lead and motivate cadres, workers, and personnel at all sectors and localities to actively participate in the struggle against bureaucratism, embezzlement, corruption, and other negative phenomena while striving to vigorously launch a movement to practice thrift and build the nation.

Construction of Offshore Gas Pipeline Starts

*BK0404143694 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English
1000 GMT 4 Apr 94*

[Text] Construction is due to start within the next week on the first stage of a project to pipe offshore gas from Bach Ho oil field to Ba Ria in southern Vietnam.

According to the Ministry of Energy, construction will start on April 9. The first stage includes collecting gas from Bach Ho oil field and building a pipe line from Bach Ho to the Ba Ria power plant. The pipeline will include 10 km under the sea and 20 km on land.

This stage is expected to be completed by September this year to directly supply gas to turbines in the Ba Ria power plant. The associated gas of the Bach Ho oil field will replace oil currently being used at 50 percent cheaper price.

The capacity of the first stage will be about 300 million cubic meters a year. The second stage will begin in 1994 and complete at the end of 1995 or early in 1996.

Investment in capital construction for the first stage is valued at about \$100 million and about 15 billion Vietnamese dong, equivalent to \$1.5 million.

Australia

Prime Minister Leaves on Southeast Asia Tour

BK0504062694 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
0500 GMT 5 Apr 94

[Text] The prime minister, Paul Keating, has left Australia for Laos to start his Southeast Asian tour. The eight-day visit to Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam is aimed at improving Australia's trade relationship and developing the vision that Mr. Keating sees of Australia forging closer ties with Asia.

Mr. Keating says human rights issues will be raised during his visit to Vietnam, but they will be within a set framework. He says, as a democracy, Australia will put its views clearly and forthrightly, but in the interests of maintaining relationship with Asian countries; therefore, the situation had to be seen from an overall point of view.

One of the high points of Mr. Keating's visit will be to hand over the Australian-constructed and funded Friendship Bridge linking Laos and Thailand over the Mekong River.

Minister Says DPRK More Dangerous Than Iraq

BK0304093894 Hong Kong AFP in English 0744 GMT
3 Apr 94

[Text] CANBERRA, April 3 (AFP)—Australian Defence Minister Robert Ray warned Sunday that North Korea would be a far more dangerous opponent than Iraq if the present nuclear crisis escalated into military conflict.

The United Nations Security Council last week called on North Korea to allow full inspections of its nuclear facilities—which it has so far refused.

Ray told Nine Network Australia that North Korea, suspected of developing nuclear weapons, was the most serious flashpoint in the world and he predicted the crisis would drag on for several months.

"The Koreans have given a variety of assurances with regard to their nuclear program, yet they will not allow proper inspection of those processes," Ray said. "Allied with the fact that they are trying to develop ballistic missiles, that is a very dangerous mix for countries such as Japan and South Korea."

He said North Korea had a very strong and competent standing army and would be a far more dangerous opponent than Iraq had been against the United States in the Gulf War.

"But one hopes it won't get to that situation, I doubt it will," Ray said, adding that China would have a key role in pressing North Korea to change its stand.

Asked whether Australian troops would become involved engaged if hostilities broke out between North

Korea and its neighbours, Ray said "That depends on the circumstances at the time and it is a very hypothetical question."

"I have been asked it a few times in the past. I just won't answer it at this stage."

Ray said a conflict in the region had implications for Australia's security and economic interests, as "Japan and Korea are two of our biggest trading partners and they would be inevitably involved in any conflict in this particular region."

Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans expressed optimism after meeting Chinese leaders in Beijing on Saturday that China would not block efforts to impose sanctions on North Korea if talks on the nuclear crisis broke down.

U.S. Trade Policy for PRC, Japan Viewed

BK0404101394 Sydney THE WEEKEND
AUSTRALIAN in English 19-20 Mar 94 p 23

[Article by Foreign Editor Gerg Sheridan: "Moments of Truth"]

[Text] The most important triangle of power in the world for Australia is that between China, Japan and the United States, the three giants of the Asia-Pacific region, in many ways the three giants of the world. While military conflict seems very distant, the relationship between the three has not been worse, or more inherently unstable, for decades.

In China, a terrified Government awaits the death of the third communist emperor, Deng Xiaoping, and the almost inevitable and potentially destabilising power struggle to follow, even as it presides over astonishing economic growth and social transformation.

In Tokyo, a courageous but partly crippled Government is beset with rising corruption allegations as it struggles to implement economic liberalisation and political reform.

In Washington, an administration grappling with its own spiralling scandal management problems is weak before a protectionist and sectional Congress. President Bill Clinton, who has constantly avowed the overwhelming priority for domestic issues in his administration, has identified only two themes in foreign policy of any consequence—the use of foreign trade to promote American jobs, and the international promotion of human rights.

The interaction of these priorities with Japan and China means the US now risks seriously destabilising China and its reform program, at almost incalculable risk to Australia and East Asia, as well as stalling the Japanese economy, corroding the practice of free trade and undermining the global rules-based trade system. In the end, the stakes are nothing less than war and peace, for a China bloodied by vicious American trade sanctions will

be unpredictable at best, and if the US persists with its unreasonable abuse of Japan, a nationalist reaction there cannot be ruled out. Moreover, Japan could be forced to respond to Chinese instability.

Australia must try to pick its way through a chaotic and unpredictable clash of forces. The Keating Government has consistently opposed America's basic policy on Japan and China, with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Gareth Evans, sitting calmly beside US Secretary of State Warren Christopher at their recent joint press conference in Canberra, and saying that threatening to withdraw most favoured nation [MFN] status from China was neither right in principle nor effective in practice.

But there is a deeper historical process at work here. The staggering economic growth of East Asia is challenging US global dominance in a way the one-dimensional military challenge of the Soviet Union never did. We are now in a pivotal phase in the development of the triangular relationship, a time when we can make some provisional judgments and identify some looming moments of truth.

It is now clear, for instance, that the completion of the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade did not signal a renewed American commitment to free trade. Instead, the US will take what benefits it can get from GATT and multilateralism, will also seek special-favour regional deals where possible especially in the North American Free Trade Agreement, and will increasingly use its might to bludgeon bilateral concessions out of individual trade partners such as Japan.

Several crisis points are near. In June, the US will have to decide whether to renew China's MFN status. MFN is the normal trade status afforded to virtually everybody. Not renewing it would be a savage act, tantamount to an act of economic war.

Then in September, the provisions of the newly re-activated Super 301 trade legislation will come into play. Super 301 will allow the US to declare the Japanese unfair traders and take punitive trade sanction actions against them.

MFN in June, and Super 301 in September—the US stands poised to take two of the most destructive, anti-free trade actions in its history, actions which could have devastating consequences for Australia.

How did it get to this ridiculous impasse?

With Japan, the US complaint is an old one, that Japan discriminates against imports through invisible trade barriers and this is why it runs a trade surplus with the US of nearly \$US60 billion (\$84.17 billion). The problem is the facts do not square with this analysis. Japan imports, per head, about the same value of products as many affluent West European countries. Moreover, Japan is already moving as rapidly as reasonably

imaginable towards a more import-friendly and deregulated economy. According to a study by the East Asia Analytical Unit of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Japan's manufactured imports tripled between 1985 and 1991, rising to \$US113 billion, and falling very slightly the next year because of Japan's recession. In recent years Japan's imports have reached as high as 8 per cent of its gross domestic product, compared with about 9.5 per cent for the US. The prospect for continued growth in imports is good.

The real story of the second half of the 1980s was America's declining market share in Japan. The US share of the Japanese market for manufactured imports fell from 35 per cent in 1985 to 27 per cent in 1992. The big winners in the Japanese market in that period were China, South Korea, South East Asia and the European Community. A huge part of the US deficit with Japan is thus unquestionably caused by American lack of competitiveness.

US administration figures from Clinton to Christopher, and trade representative Mickey Kantor, say they are not trying to impose managed trade on Japan. They want Japan's markets opened up to all comers but they want this opening measured by conformity with numerical targets.

But as Australia's trade minister Senator Bob McMullan pointed out to Christopher, with all the political pressure coming from the US obviously Japan could be pushed into accommodating that pressure by giving special preference to the US against other suppliers such as Australia.

The US's rough-house tactics of threatened sanctions against Japan even led to the remarkable sight this week of the European Union coming to Japan's defence. The European trade commissioner, Sir Leon Brittan, said the US was being "discriminatory" in its policies towards Japan. He also raised the question of the US's hypocrisy concerning its own vast array of trade barriers. Brittan said Europe had "a very long list of US trade barriers" that it wanted the US to remove. He also said "Any attempt to force (Japanese) markets open through numerical targets risks above all being counterproductive as well as being incompatible with Europe and America's mutual commitment to free trade and multilateralism." American policy-makers should also know their actions have brought American prestige in Asia to an all-time low. There is not a single Asian opinion maker of consequence who considers the US's behaviour justified. Indeed, Japan is assuming heroic status for resisting "managed trade". Even Prime Minister Paul Keating congratulated former Japanese prime minister Kiichi Miyazawa for resisting US pressure for managed trade.

It is clear the completion of the Uruguay Round of GATT has done nothing to solve the US-Japan tension. Moreover, Australia's brave attempt to multilateralise the Tokyo-Washington problems by putting them in an

Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation [(APEC) context has also so far been unsuccessful, although APEC remains immensely constructive. But if the US is successful in its Super 301 harassment of Japan, it will undermine many of the gains won in the Uruguay Round. The GATT system cannot really function if the world's most powerful economy flouts its spirit and devotes increased attention to one-on-one deals where its huge size is most effective.

In this kind of a world, trade blocs and regional trade associations will flourish, as smaller nations seek to combine for protection against the US. With Australia a natural member of no significant trade bloc, our interests would be very hard to protect.

Even worse for us, and for the region, would be cutting off China's MFN status if it does not make substantial improvements in its human rights performance. China and Russia represent opposite models of giant nations making the transition out of communism. Russia chose democracy (glasnost) first, and economic restructuring (perestroika) second. As a result it is a shambles and its prospects remarkably poor. China went the other way, opening up its economy first while delaying political reform. As a result human freedom is increasing almost exponentially in China. It is the fastest growing economy in the world. In Guangzhou, in Shanghai, in Fujian, the authority of the central Government is weakening; regional and personal autonomy is growing.

There are two great threats—a savage clampdown by the central Government or the breakdown of all coherent government authority and the emergence of chaos on a big scale. Removing MFN status makes both much likelier. If economic reform fails because of American trade sanctions the Chinese Government will have a chance of re-establishing legitimacy on the basis of fervid nationalism and anti-Americanism which most Chinese in such circumstances may well share.

Evans drew Christopher's attention to the damage that would be done to Hong Kong's economy by revoking China's MFN status. Similarly, Taiwan and other regional economies would suffer. At worst, the region could be dealing with millions of Chinese refugees because of American trade sanctions against China.

China today is at a unique moment in its history. For the first time tens, perhaps hundreds, of millions of Chinese have a chance of escaping from the poverty and tyranny which has normally been their lot and making a transition into a modern economy (which would eventually produce a modern polity). Allegedly in the interests of human rights, Washington is prepared to jeopardise all that.

As Richard Solomon, the US assistant secretary of State for East Asia under George Bush said this week on US television: "Its illogical. Why? Because I think there's a general realisation there has been really dramatic improvement in the situation in China if one takes a 10 or 20-year perspective. Economic growth and the trade

that's been a driving force behind that has been a real force for positive improvement. To threaten to pull MFN is to undercut one of our major sources of positive influence for improving the situation in China."

China has always resented being pushed around by the West. During Christopher's visit, its leaders made absolutely clear they will make no significant concessions to the US to secure MFN status. But if Clinton backs down on his MFN threat, he will look to a domestic US audience like a hypocrite and a wimp. As Solomon comments: "The administration has boxed itself in." Either Clinton will maintain his credibility domestically and cause havoc in China and East Asia, or he will give in.

The world may be very badly served by having a Democrat Congress and a Democrat President. Reagan and Bush governed in spite of Congress. As a result they were not afraid of taking Congress on, which is essential in foreign policy. Congress could have passed resolutions cancelling China's MFN status every day of the week and twice on Sundays and Bush would have vetoed every one.

But Clinton needs Congress. East Asia could easily be thrown into chaos in order to salvage the Clinton health plan, such are the complexities, and the absurdities, of the trade-offs between the Congress and the White House.

The final irony is that the success of both China and Japan is a consequence of earlier farsighted American foreign policy—its benign administration of Japan after World War II and Richard Nixon's brilliant innovation in bringing China into the wider world in the 70s. But the quality of American leadership in those days was very different from today. While there is some indication that senior administration figures understand the extreme danger of their current Asian brinkmanship, and while fortunately no military rivalry is as yet involved, a stable relationship between the three giants of the Asia-Pacific looks a distant prospect.

Editorial Views Relations With Indonesia

*BK0304104594 Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English
18 Mar 94 p 12*

[Editorial: "Developing Links With Indonesia"]

[Text] Australia has an abiding interest in the economic success, social progress and regional leadership of Indonesia. Indeed, no country is more important to our national interests, as the Prime Minister, Mr Keating, said when launching an Australia-Indonesia trade and cultural promotion in Sydney on Wednesday [16 March]. This is a political tenet that will become even more apparent as the Asia-Pacific region fulfills its economic potential.

Three of the world's four most populous nations—China, India and Indonesia—are in Asia. All three are

involved in phases of unprecedented economic growth. Australia's challenge, as a democracy becoming more independent of its non-Asian traditions, is to develop ways to participate in this expansion and to benefit from it. Our success depends on enhancing our relations with nations about which many Australians still hold alien and fearful views.

In these terms Indonesia is integral to Australia's destiny. Bilateral relations have been rigorously tested over the years—hardly surprising between two such disparate neighbours. There will be other difficult encounters in the future. As Mr Keating said, "We are different people with different cultures and different views on issues which matter to us." The strength of the relationship will depend on being able to manage those differences. The evidence is both sides are prepared to make the effort.

The political understanding between Canberra and Jakarta is perhaps sounder now than at any time since the first few years of Indonesian independence. Efforts to broaden mutual contacts are supported on both sides. Both nations are committed to the Asia Pacific Economic Co-operation [APEC] forum as a vehicle for regional policy development—with most APEC members considering Indonesia's leadership as fundamental to the group's success. On issues of defence, security and regional co-operation, such as the United Nations effort to restore peaceful government in Cambodia, Jakarta has been active and positive in its involvement.

At another important level, the governments of Queensland, Western Australia and the Northern Territory have shown initiative by developing extensive links with Indonesian regions. Two-way traffic in trade, education, defence and tourism is growing—though it continues to be modest in terms of potential projections.

These developments have been largely guided by the advent in Jakarta of a regime that, while not democratic in the western tradition, can be characterised as moderate. The challenge inside Indonesia to liberalise the political system without a loss of national stability is also being faced in a positive way. The prospects for a smooth

succession from the long reign of President Suharto appear good. The system is not as open as Australians are used to. But in the peculiarly Indonesian context of having to balance complex political, military and ethno-cultural allegiances it has been successful in raising living standards for most people, and in a relatively stable manner.

It would be wrong to raise expectations about the Australia-Indonesia relationship beyond what can be sustained. Our peoples and languages are and ever will be different. So are the values we admire in our respective societies. However, the relationship is gathering strength. Continuing efforts to remove misconceptions on both sides are needed. But thanks to the broadening of mutually beneficial contacts, there is less excuse for the relationship to be clouded by misunderstanding or ignorance.

New Zealand

PRC Official Discusses DPRK With Parliament Speaker

LD0504094294 Wellington Radio New Zealand International in English 0900 GMT 5 Apr 94

[Text] A high-ranking Chinese leader has told the speaker of New Zealand's Parliament Peter Tapsell that the United States should not force North Korea into a corner over the nuclear inspection issue. The Eastern Maori MP has met the chairman of the Chinese Government's Standing Committee, Qiao Shi, in Beijing.

From Beijing, Peter Tapsell says Chairman Qiao told him he resists the United States' confrontational stance and says China doesn't have the influence over North Korea that Western nations seem to think it has.

[Begin Tapsell recording] He was confident that left alone, North and South Korea would iron out their difficulties in the course of time. It wouldn't happen quickly, but he said the last thing we wanted was to demonstrate a confrontational attitude which might bring things to a head in this region. [end recording]

